ELD & Co.
Waists.
Ladies' Shirt Waists
this house—so far this
has been a handsome one—
the great record of
SPECIAL SALE of
rable and sought for.
1st Floor—Main Building.
hed and ruffled bosoms—
Close at $1.39
Close at 1.79
Close at 1.98
Close at 2.29
at 89c
at 25c
at 89c
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duced to 1.79
duced to 75c
25c and 15c
ELD & Co.
Gloves.
aire, $1.15 pr.
dunity, as some of the colors are
black embroidered; fawn, black
embroidery.
ANNEX
ELD & Co.
osing Sale of
Millinery
marked all Hats and
any imported pieces)
rice—We offer
s at $20
at 18
s at 15
s at 7.50
s at 5
nets, $7.50
nets, 5.00
shown early in the
work-rooms and are
ELD & Co.
rwear.
merica gives as much
do. We are convinced
reasons that we are
our stock is largest, and
CIDEDLY LOWEST.
eek:
V shaped neck, 95c.
broidered edge, 75c.
d ruffle, $1.50.
oom:
cambric ruffle, 60c.
ers, 10c.
ELD & Co.
nd Broken Lines.
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at prices which will
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a Clearing Sale in
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Edgings, Batiste Robes,
Toilet Sets, etc.
ELD & Co.
ALESROOM.
ored Bengalines,
37½c yd.
mited quantity of
50c yd.
quality ..... 75c yd.
.75 quality ..... 62½c yd.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 156. TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1894—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CARTER IS ELECTED.

Republican Goes to the Supreme Bench in Illinois.

KNOCKS OUT DEMOCRATS.

Grover Cleveland's Majority of 7,000 Is Overcome.

SWEEPING GAINS ARE MADE.

Bonney Carries Only One Fourth District County.

REPUBLICANS WIN IN OREGON.

The following table gives the pluralities by counties in the Fourth Judicial District as shown by the Presidential vote of 1892, compared with the estimated pluralities received by Carter or Bonney in yesterday's election:

	Harrison plu.	Cleveland plu.	Carter.	Bonney.
Adams	....	1,665	400	....
Brown	....	688	100	....
Cass	....	670	300	....
Fulton	....	305	815	....
Hancock	....	730	500	....
Mason	....	597	74	....
McDonough	82	....	700	....
Menard	....	470	....	64
Morgan	....	535	800	....
Schuyler	....	317	56	....
Pike	....	743	800	....
Scott	....	276	50	....
Total	82	7,005	4,595	64
Plurality for Cleveland		6,923		
Plurality for Carter			4,531	

QUINCY, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—The judicial election in this district today was a Republican landslide. Returns up to 11 o'clock show that the 7,000 Democratic majority is wiped out and that Joseph N. Carter, Republican, is elected to the Supreme Bench to succeed Judge Shope by 4,000 majority. Adams County gives Carter 400 majority; Brown,

JOSEPH N. CARTER.

100; Cass, 300; Fulton, 800; Hancock, 500; McDonough, 700; Morgan, 800; Pike, 800. Menard gives 100 for Bonney. Returns from Mason, Scott, and Schuyler Counties are meager.

Rebuke to the Bosses.

Judge Carter said tonight that he attributes the political revolution which has taken place in the twelve Democratic counties composing this Supreme district to a determination on the part of the voters to rebuke the self-imposed Democratic bosses who assumed to control the judicial election. He firmly believes that the judiciary should be entirely divorced from partisan politics. He is not surprised at the result, as all reports received by him for the last two weeks have indicated his election.

Both Carter and Bonney are citizens of Quincy, and both are men of great personal popularity.

There are seven Justices of the Illinois Supreme Court and of the present Justices four are Republicans and three Democrats. One of these three Justices is Shope and the result of the election, therefore, was of vastly more importance politically to the Democratic party than to the Republican party.

In the usual course of business the Democrats called a judicial convention and sat out to select their candidate without anticipating any contest over the election. Inspired with confidence by the big party majority in the district the party bosses contended with each other to see who could make the most out of the nomination. They did not give the voters of their party any voice in the matter. Instead of holding primaries and conventions in the usual way for the election of delegates to the judical convention, the County committees met quietly and appointed the delegates named by the local candidates or the local bosses. As a result the judicial convention at Jacksonville was a disgraceful scramble for spoils and patronage. This caused dissensions in the party and made it easy for the Republicans to win.

Joseph N. Carter, the Republican candidate, is 43 years old and the head of the firm of Carter, Govert & Pape of Quincy. He was born in Hardin County, Ky., and removed with his parents to Charleston, Ill., in 1857. He entered Illinois College at Jacksonville in 1863 and after graduating there he finished his legal education at Ann Arbor University. He went to Quincy in 1868 and commenced the practice of law. His remarkable abilities soon brought him a lucrative practice, and for several years he has been the recognized head of his profession in that part of the State. In 1878 he was elected to the Thirty-first General Assembly, and two years later was renominated without opposition and reelected. That is the only office he has ever held, although in 1892 he was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor. He was married in 1879 to Miss Nettie Barrett, daughter of a retired sea Captain, of Springfield, Ill. They have three children.]

REPUBLICANS TURN THE TABLES.

All but One County Gives Carter a Majority —Returns Are Incomplete.

MACOMB, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—This city polled 80 per cent of its vote today and gives Carter 402 majority. The Republicans made gains all over McDonough County, and it is claimed for Carter by a majority of 600.

HAVANA, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—Ten townships out of thirteen in Mason County give Carter seventy-four majority. The same townships in 1892 gave Cleveland 500. Carter has undoubtedly carried the county by about fifty votes. Both parties worked hard and a good vote was polled throughout the county.

VIRGINIA, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—The election in this city resulted: Carter, 273; Bonney, 237. Carter's majority at Beardstown is 60; Ashland, 49; Chandlerville, 31. At this ratio of gain Carter will carry Cass County by 130 majority.

WARSAW, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—Indications are that Carter has carried Hancock County by at least 300 majority, a Republican gain of 1,000 over the last Presidential vote.

MOUNT STERLING, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—Indications are that Carter has carried Brown County. Five townships out of nine give Carter 52 majority.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—A light vote was polled in this county. All but four precincts in Morgan County give Carter a majority of 800. The remaining precincts will not materially change the result. This county has heretofore been Democratic by majorities ranging from 400 to 800.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—A light vote was cast in this county. The indications are that Carter has carried Pike County by at least 800.

LEWISTON, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—Thirteen townships in Fulton County give Carter a majority of 815. Conservative estimates place Carter's majority in that county at 700 at least.

PETERSBURG, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—Bonney carried Menard County by 61 majority, with two precincts to hear from which will probably reduce the majority 8 or 10 votes.

RUSHVILLE, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—Five precincts of Schuyler County give Carter 56 majority over Bonney. It is estimated that Carter will carry the county by 100 majority.

WINCHESTER, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—Four precincts in Scott County give Carter 64 majority. Returns come in slowly. The indications are that Carter will have 50 to 75 majority in this county.

REPUBLICANS WIN IN OREGON.

May Lose the Superintendent of Schools Alone—Legislature in Doubt.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 4.—The most exciting election in the history of the State took place today. Lord (Rep.) for Governor is undoubtedly elected by a large plurality. The entire Republican State ticket is probably elected with the possible exception of Irwin for Superintendent of Schools. The Legislature will be close and the Populists may hold the balance of power in the Senate, though the Republicans claim they will have a majority in both Houses. Hermann (Rep.) is elected to Congress from the First District by from 1,000 to 2,000 majority. Ellis (Rep.) is in the lead in the Second District, but the greater part of the Second District is cut off by the flood and no returns will be received for several days.

Based on returns received up to 10:30 o'clock Lord's (Rep.) plurality for Governor will not fall short of 5,000 and may reach 10,000.

ACCUSES THE COLONEL OF THEFT.

Owens Gives Breckinridge a Scoring in a Speech at Paris, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 4.—[Special.]—Three thousand people went to Paris, Ky., today to hear W. C. Owens make his first speech there. The court-house was filled to overflowing, and Mr. Owens delivered a strong speech, in which he handled Col. Breckinridge wholly without gloves. He accused him of having robbed his clients and showed in other ways that he is unfit to represent this district in Congress. He showed how, although Col. Breckinridge spoke at Midway Saturday after the charges of embezzlement had been openly made against him Friday, he had for some cause failed to reply to these charges. Owens also said in referring to Breckinridge's statement made Saturday when he declared that Owens could not win if he were dead, that it is unfortunate for the good name of the Ashland district and Col. Breckinridge's family that he is not dead. "I say," continued Mr. Owens, "that neither living nor dead is Col. Breckinridge in my way."

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 4.—[Special.]—The silver-tongued Congressman who has brought shame and disgrace on himself and the district today spoke for the first time in the Capital City during the present canvass. It was a Kentucky County Court day and the usual crowd was swelled on the arrival of every train by parties from the surrounding counties. Col. Breckinridge was received enthusiastically on his arrival from Lexington at 10 o'clock. He was escorted to the Merriwether Hotel and held a reception. He dined with ex-State Senator E. H. Taylor. The speaking took place in the State-House yard, and there were about 1,800 people present. Col. Breckinridge said it had been stated by two local newspapers that he would not be heard in the Capital City. Those who knew him knew that he would speak where, when, and what he pleased. These protest meetings pained him but did not deter him. He said his friends would support the nominee, whoever he might be. He said he felt perfectly confident of his nomination and reelection. He made no converts and appears to be losing ground. His opponents are growing more confident each day.

SEEK AN INDORSEMENT OF SILVER.

Attempt to Be Made to Force Ohio Republicans to Commit the Party.

COLUMBUS, O., June 4.—[Special.]—Delegates are gathering for the Republican State convention tomorrow, and it promises to be the most enthusiastic in years in spite of the fact that there is no opposition to the present officials and they will all be renominated with probably the single exception of Judge Dickman. Secretary of State Taylor, School Commissioner Corson, and Member of Board of Public Works Groce have no opposition. Bellamy Storer, who is to be Temporary Chairman, with Congressmen Grosvenor Wilson, Strong, and Hulick arrived this evening and joined the Republican throng. The conventica will meet at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon when a temporary organization will be made, the nominations to follow Wednesday. An interesting bit of gossip is that an attempt will be made to bring the silver question to the front in the platform and commit the party to a more radical policy in favor of silver than it has ever taken in this State. Gen. Grosvenor is said to be engineering the movement, the object of which is the indorsement of Thomas B. Reed's recently published plan to secure international bimetallism by means of reciprocity treaties. It is reliably stated that the resolution referred to will be presented to the Committee on Resolutions, though it may be smothered and never reach the convention. There will be a quiet fight over the organization of the committee. It is the evident intention of the Reed and Foraker men to force the McKinley faction to take a stand on the question of silver. One motive for Grosvenor's action is said to be the fact that McKinley has committed himself to the support of Judge Caldwell for Governor, a course which has aroused Grosvenor's hostility, as he is a rival candidate.

COLES COUNTY CONVENTION WARM.

Democrats Get Into a Tangle Over a Contest in Mattoon.

CHARLESTON, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Coles County today nominated this ticket for county officers: Judge, A. J. Fryer; Clerk, James L. Scoft; Sheriff, V. Pinsoll; Treasurer, F. N. Cofer; Superintendent of Schools, C. T. Feagan. Seventeen ballots were required to nominate the Sheriff, there being four candidates in the field. There was a bitter fight at the opening of the convention on account of Mattoon sending over two sets of delegates, one stying themselves the regular delegation, headed by Judge Phipps and Sumerlin, editor of the *Commercial*, and the other by the Craigs and Postmaster Beall. These latter bolted the primary last Saturday, but when the question of seating them came before the Committee on Credentials the regulars were thrown out. They attempted to appeal to the house, but a hearing being refused they withdrew from the hall in great wrath.

Another Candidate for Governor.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 4.—[Special.]—Maj. W. H. Upham in a dispatch from Marshfield tonight announced himself as a candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket. There are seven candidates in the field.

HOIST A BLACK FLAG.

BAND OF HOBOS PUT CRAPE ON THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Three Hundred Industrials Under John Rybowkoski Go Through the Manual of Arms—Camped at Forty-seventh and Page Streets—Claim to Be Ex-Employes on Drainage Canal—Say They Will Soon Start for Washington—Police Instructed to Keep a Close Watch Over Them.

Three hundred Coxeyites are camped on the vacant lots in the neighborhood of Forty-seventh and Page streets and are daily going through drill preparatory to an advance on Washington. The attention of the police was called to the band yesterday by the fact that a black flag was displayed at the camp and gave rise to a suspicion in the police mind that it might mean an anarchistic uprising. The army has been in camp for three weeks and has its headquarters in an adjacent saloon.

The band was organized on the Northwest Side. May 24 Capt. Koch of the West Chicago Avenue Station reported to Lieut. Keleher of the South Halsted Street Station to keep his eye on this organization, which, he said, left No. 531 Noble street May 19 to go into camp at Forty-seventh and Paulina streets. Their General, he said, was John Rybowkoski, who, it is learned from other sources, is the editor of a Polish labor paper. Lieut. Keleher has accordingly watched the newcomers closely ever since.

Many of this army sleep in the room over the saloon and in the barn in the rear, but the others sleep in the barns for several blocks around or in their own homes, which are in the neighborhood. They are mostly Poles, but there are also a few Bohemians, Germans, and Russians among them. They meet every morning and march a mile west to a prairie, where they practice military evolutions without arms. The people in the neighborhood agree that they are well behaved, though a few are inclined to think them Anarchists, who have no idea of going on a tramp, but are intent on some kind of mischief here. The men say they will start for Washington at 8 a. m. Thursday without fail, but they have made similar announcements before. What people in the neighborhood object to most is the filthy condition of these new-comers. It is said when they have paraded the sidewalk seems animated and about to crawl away.

A visitor at the saloon last night tried all the languages he knew on them without eliciting much information. They managed to say they would start for Washington Thursday morning and were mainly Poles and Bohemians who had been at work on the drainage canal at Lemont and had been laid off. They appeared peaceable and well-disposed, but greatly in need of a shave, a hair-cut, and a bath. They subsist by begging provisions and sleep in the straw so close to one another that when they turn from one side to the other they must do so in concert.

Although this army does not impress other people as handsome it thought enough of its good looks yesterday noon to muster to have its photograph taken. In doing so it carried a flag which was an American flag, except the lowest stripe, which was black instead of red, and bore the inscription, "Under this flag we starve." The attention of the police having been called to the flag two officers were present yesterday to look at it. One of these was Lieut. Mosher from the Englewood Station, the other Sergt. Backwerd from the Canalport Avenue Station. They took it out in looking and went away without offering any objection.

Lieut. Keleher and the police in general have little confidence in Rybowkoski and his army. They do not like his antecedents and they think he and his army will bear watching. They are being well watched.

WEARY WEALERS REACH CHICAGO.

Sixty Men of Clark's Milwaukee Wing Go Into Camp at Garfield Park.

Another band of commonwealers, weary with the dust and sweat of the Illinois and Wisconsin highways, has reached Chicago. It is the Clark wing, which was recruited at Milwaukee. At sunset yesterday the little band of sixty reached Cragin. When the men marched through Desplaines people were surprised at not being asked for rations. The wealers wanted to ride on the Chicago and Northwestern freights just out of Desplaines, but they were refused. Then they boarded a train and were put off. When the train started the pilgrims climbed on again. Successive trains were thus compelled to stop several times to unload their unwelcome cargo, and it was claimed that transportation was delayed considerably. The company finally called on its detectives to keep the wealers off the railroad's right of way. After that the army took to the highway. Late at night the army reached Garfield Park after the heaviest day's march in its brief history. The men were thoroughly tired out with the journey and the campfires flickered out shortly after supper. The men stretched out at full length under canvas hung over rude tent-trees made of sapling. A weak-chested soldier bugled out taps in a half-hearted way about 11 o'clock and the spirit of rest settled down over the "good roads" soldiers.

CAIRO QUARANTINES KELLY'S MEN.

Mayor Issues a Proclamation Forbidding Them to Land.

CAIRO, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—Kelly's commonweal army is expected to arrive here tomorrow night. There are 1,200 in the army and it is said some have smallpox. The Mayor has declared a quarantine against them and issued a proclamation forbidding them to land.

CENTRALIA, Ill., June 4.—About 250 commonwealers under command of Speed reached this city this afternoon.

DENVER, Colo., June 4.—The 1,100 members of the commonweal army who have for three days been constructing flat boats with which to float down the Platt River to Plattsmouth, and from there down the Missouri to St. Louis, have completed 110 boats, and will leave tomorrow morning.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 4.—The commonwealers under Artz and Bennett crossed over from Kansas City, Kas., this afternoon. The army paraded the streets of this city.

HELENA, Mont., June 4.—[Special.]—Thirty-seven of the rank and file of the Washington commonwealers who have been under guard at Arlee were before Judge Knowles in the United States Court today. Two were discharged and thirty-five committed to the Missoula Jail, for terms of thirty days each, the jail here being already overcrowded with commonwealers. While the prisoners were marching back to jail a dozen prisoners made a bold break for liberty, and as the guards could not leave the others they escaped. A few were recaptured later, but only twenty-one out of the thirty-five sentenced started for Missoula tonight.

WOOSTER, O., June 4.—[Special.]—"The most bounteous supply of provender furnished us since we left Chicago," was Gen. Randall's comment on the amount of rations contributed by citizens to feed the tramping industrials here tonight. Fully half of the population visited the camp this evening.

OTTUMWA, Ia., June 4.—[Special.]—Kelsey's army camped here last evening and is yet here.

Michigan Central Express Ditched.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., June 4.—The fast express was ditched near the Advance shops on the Michigan Central this morning. Engineer Porter and Fireman Pierce jumped and narrowly escaped. None of the passengers was injured.

CHEROKEE INDIANS GET MILLIONS.

Five Hundred Babies Born in the Last Three Months Included in Distribution.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., June 4.—The disbursement of $6,500,000 to the Cherokee Indians began here today. It will take the Treasurer two weeks to complete the payment at this station, after which he will go to other points and distribute the funds until each Indian has received his share. One million six hundred thousand dollars of the above amount now reposes in the Treasurer's office in the Cherokee State-House here and 100 of the Cherokee Light Guards, the surest shots in the service, patrol the grounds, the upper and lower corridors of the State-House, and the principal streets of the town. Should the Daltons or any gang attempt to carry away the treasure they would be riddled with bullets before they could walk across the street. None but persons of Cherokee blood are allowed in the State-House while the payment is going on. At 9 o'clock this morning the payment began. All Friday, Saturday, and Sunday the Cherokees were pouring in. Among the crowds were Cherokees of all ages. Every infant, by the way, draws its per capita, $265.88, the same as an adult. It is said there have been 500 Cherokee babies born within the last three months and some of them are not over 24 hours old, and these will also come in for their share. The districts now being paid are the Tahlequah and the Going Snake Districts. A record of each Indian has been made and each files past the Treasurer, to whom he gives his name. The rolls are referred to and if the name given is found the Indian gets his money and that of his squaw and of his children. The Indians became indignant and tore down a wooden railing which had been erected to permit the collectors to "dun" the Indians. One man who was standing in line had out over $250,000, and he admitted he could lose 25 per cent of this and still make a good profit.

JACK MASON AND HIS WIFE IN A ROW.

They Refuse to Go on the Stage and the Police Are Called.

BOSTON, Mass., June 4.—[Special.]—Behind the scenes at the Tremont Theater tonight a little scene not on the cards was enacted while the audience waited thirty minutes. Manager Askin had a quarrel over nine free seats with Jack Mason and his wife, Marion Manola, the stars in his summer season of light opera, and in consequence he refused to give them money. This evening then, when the time came for the curtain to go up for "Patience," Mr. and Mrs. Mason were neither dressed nor made up and not only refused to go on the stage but attempted to prevent the performance. When Mr. Askin said the play should go on with understudies it is alleged Jack Mason threatened bodily harm to him if he did so. Three policemen were called in by Mr. Askin, taken behind the scenes, and told to arrest Jack and Manola in case they offered any interference, and at the same time told the understudies to dress. Then the Masons weakened. Manager Askin considers his contract with the Masons broken and has engaged Camille D'Arville to take Marion's place. Jack will not appear without his wife, but a satisfactory successor is guaranteed.

LOSES HER DIAMONDS FROM WOODSHED.

Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald Finds an Unsafe Place to Hide Her Jewels.

Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald, No. 483 Clark street, lost $1,000 worth of diamonds in a small blaze at that number last night. When smoke began to fill the house Mrs. Fitzgerald hastily gathered up her diamonds and hid them in the woodshed. When the fire was put out it was found the woodshed was the only part of the building that was burned. The diamonds were lost in the débris and Mrs. Fitzgerald was frantic in her appeals to Chief Swenie to have the firemen overhaul the rubbish for her precious stones. The Chief had several men looking for the stones, but he stated in his opinion some light-fingered person had been through the building while the fire was in progress. The diamonds were not found. The damage done by the fire at Nos. 481½, 483, and 485 Clark street was $1,000.

TO BUILD A NEW ROAD INTO OMAHA.

Great Northern and Illinois Central Said to Be Back of the Project.

OMAHA, Neb., June 4.—[Special.]—A new road is projected from Sioux City south through Nebraska to Omaha under the title of the Eastern Nebraska and Gulf. It is said to be backed by the Missouri Pacific and Great Northern. It is generally conceded in Omaha that the scheme is being backed by the Great Northern and Illinois Central jointly, as both roads have been figuring upon getting into Omaha. The Great Northern's object is to become a direct competitor of the Union Pacific for Northwest business and the Illinois Central wants a slice of the Western business. Surveyors are now at work. The Missouri Pacific is also believed to be interested. Neither of the three roads covers common territory and they can build and operate the road without affecting each other.

J. ST. JOHN NOLAN IS ELECTED LEADER.

Chicago Junior Placed at the Head of the Yale Glee Club.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 4.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Yale Glee club this evening J. St. John Nolan of Chicago was elected leader for the coming year. Mr. Nolan is a junior. Capt. Hinkey of the Yale Football Association announced tonight that the fall practice of the team would this year be held on Travers Island, N. Y. The squad will be called together Sept. 3 and will practice until Sept. 19, when it will go to the Yale field. The season will be opened with Trinity Sept. 29. The following players will meet at Travers Island: Thorne, Morris, Adee, Fincke, Jerrems, Lee, De Witt, Drummond, Stillman, and Armstrong.

JULIUS SINKS CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

He Is Said to Have Robbed S. Goldsmith, His Employer.

Julius Sinks, formerly cashier in the wholesale boot and shoe store of S. Goldsmith, No. 234 Franklin street, was arrested yesterday at the Auditorium Hotel charged with forgeries amounting to $2,500. Sinks, who is 21 years of age, entered the employ of Goldsmith as an errand boy five years ago. In February last he disappeared. It was then ascertained, it is said, that he had forged his employer's name to a number of checks, which he had cashed at the banks. The matter was reported to the police, but no trace of him was found until yesterday.

TRIES TO KILL WIFE AND DAUGHTER.

W. L. Marsh Shoots Both in a Court-Room in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 4.—W. L. Marsh tried to kill his wife and daughter this afternoon in the court-room of Justice of the Peace Shannon. Mrs. Marsh was shot above the heart and was taken to the police station. The full extent of her wound has not been ascertained yet. The bullet fired at the daughter struck her, but glanced off. Mrs. Marsh and her daughter were at the Justice's to get a warrant for his arrest for threatening to kill them this morning.

Two Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

LIMA, O., June 4.—[Special.]—A boiler at an oil well at Rising Sun, in the upper oil field, exploded tonight, wrecking the derrick, killing two of the employés, and wounding several others.

SMASHED BY A BOMB.

CHARLES NOFFZ'S SALOON TORN TO PIECES BY DYNAMITE.

Persons Who Were Inside the Place Severely Shaken and Injured, While the Fixtures Are Torn and Battered—Mysterious Man in Black Hurls the Missile—Proprietor of the Place Thinks the Work Was Done by a Man Who Was His Unsuccessful Rival.

Somebody threw a dynamite bomb into the saloon of Charles Noffz, No. 183 Eighteenth street, last night, wrecking the entire front of the building and badly smashing things inside. Noffz and his bartender, Frank Heeler, were cut by flying pieces of wood and glass. The entire front of the saloon was demolished, the heavy oak screen and a cigar case being blown into fragments. The bar was cracked and splintered and the front windows were blown clear out.

There were in the saloon at the time the proprietor, his bartender, John Tobin, No. 1716 Clark street, and several loungers. Noffz was standing at the cigar-case near the front of the saloon. Two men were sitting smoking on a railing in the front of the saloon. Suddenly a man dressed in black hurried up to the front of the saloon and hurled a bomb with a burning fuse into the saloon and then ran away. From the direction in which it was thrown it is supposed he threw it at Noffz. A second later the bomb exploded with terrific effect. The report could be heard for half a mile. Every one in the room was thrown down and the gaslights were extinguished. The two men on the railing were blown into the cellarway below.

Finding the Injured.

The uninjured gas jets were relit and a scene of havoc and disorder was revealed. Noffz and Heeler were lying on the floor behind the counter in a semi-unconscious condition. Blood was streaming from them from a dozen wounds. Tobin and the loungers had recovered themselves and were piled together in a little rear room. They were terror-stricken and half stunned and had to be dragged out of the room by force. Soon half a dozen uniformed officers from the Twenty-second Street Station were at the scene and cleared the saloon of the crowd while the inmates were resuscitated sufficiently to tell the story. A search was made for the two men who were blown into the cellar, but they had recovered and fled. The wounds of Noffz and Heeler were dressed and found not to be serious. The oak screen was almost completely demolished and it was evident the bomb had struck the corner of the screen, thus saving Noffz from death. The missile had been so completely annihilated that nothing remained of it but some packing, which was carefully gathered together by Detective Foley and will be held in evidence in case the bomb-thrower is captured. Bartender Heeler, who was shaking dice with John Tobin at the rear end of the bar, told the story of the explosion as follows:

Story of the Explosion.

"We had been throwing dice for some time and were about to quit. As I shook the last 'horse' the floor trembled, the lights went out, and there was a deafening roar which threw me off my feet. Luckily I fell behind the counter and was not cut much by glass. There has been no trouble here this evening, and I do not know why any one should want to blow the place up."

Mr. Noffz made a statement to Detective Foley in which he said the explosion was the act of a jealous rival, but he refused to give any names and was reticent about the affair. He said:

"I have been threatened repeatedly by a certain person who was the rival for the hand of the woman who is now my wife. I never paid much attention to him and did not expect he would attempt to get revenge in this way. I was standing near the screen when the bomb was thrown, but I did not get a glimpse of the man who threw it."

The Twenty-second street police are working on the case and are trying to find the men who were sitting on the railing, so they can get a description of the bomb-thrower.

MAKES GOOD HER THREAT OF MURDER.

Pearl Sherwood Kills Mattie Moore After a Quarrel and Fight.

Mattie Moore and Pearl Sherwood, two of the most notorious levee denizens, quarreled last night, Mattie knocking Pearl down with a poker. The Sherwood woman got up, said "I'll kill you, and I'll do it tonight," and walked away. She went to a Clark street pawnbroker, bought a pistol, had it loaded, and then started to find the Moore woman. While passing Carlow's saloon, No. 74 Polk street, she saw the object of her search inside. Placing the muzzle of the revolver against the window she fired. Her aim was true and the woman fell to the floor with a bullet through her heart. "I said I'd kill her and I kept my word," was all the murderess would say when locked up at the Harrison Street Police Station.

MASKED MEN ROB A DETAINED TRAIN.

Hold Up Passengers at Thompson's Falls, Mont., and Succeed in Escaping.

MISSOULA, Mont., June 4.—Two masked men entered a train detained at Thompson Falls at 3:45 o'clock yesterday morning and held up the passengers, securing about $150, and making good their escape. A posse has gone in search of the robbers and it is thought they will be captured, as travel is necessarily slow on account of the high water.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.
CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1894.
Weather for Chicago today: Generally fair, northerly winds.

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LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND THEN ON THAT.

Representative of Mine Workers' Union—"It's only through hardship and suffering that the strike can win." And the miners' families suffer.

ROBBERS WRECK A PASSENGER TRAIN.

Engine Goes Over a High Embankment—Engineer Killed and Several Hurt.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4.—A dispatch from Columbia, Ill., says the Mobile and Ohio railroad passenger train No. 5, which left here at 8:35 p. m., was ditched at Fisher's Lake, near Columbia. The accident was caused by a spreading rail. The whole train left the track and had it gone over the high embankment a heavy loss of life would have resulted. The engine was thrown down the embankment, the baggage car was torn to pieces, and all the other cars were knocked from the wreck. Engineer Keefe was killed and fireman Collins fatally hurt. Many others are injured. All kinds of rumors were afloat in East St. Louis and St. Louis, as the train was the same one which suffered several attacks at Forest Lawn at the hands of robbers. Several men were arrested after the accident at East Carondolet, Ill., and Richard Nagel was arrested on suspicion at East St. Louis, as the authorities there had good grounds to believe that the train had not only been held up but that the villains had caused the wreck. Chief Walsh of East St. Louis detailed four officers to go to Columbia, which is about twenty-three miles distant, to work on the affair and the men went to the scene on a special engine. It is known now that the robbers were scared away without having secured anything. Nobody saw them, but fresh tracks leading from the scene of the wreck indicated that they had been there and fled when the attempt to totally disable the train failed.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Congressman Grosvenor has been renominated in the Eleventh Ohio District.

The Provincial Legislature of Canada has been dissolved and nomination day set for June 23.

The validity of the South Dakota apportionment law is called in question in the Supreme Court.

The reunion of graduates of Phillips Exeter Academy set for June 19 has been postponed until next year.

Napoleon Barney of Detroit, fireman on the tug Lorman, jumped overboard in Lake Huron yesterday afternoon and was drowned.

Advices from Tuxpan, Mexico, say a terrific wind-storm passed over the Village of Yahualica last week, killing ten persons and wounding fifteen others.

In an accident on the Atlanta, Ga., traction street car line yesterday one motorman was killed and another mortally wounded. Eight passengers were hurt.

Capt. Adolph Freitsch of Milwaukee, who proposes to cross the Atlantic in a thirteen-ton schooner, has arrived at Buffalo, N. Y., with his little craft, the Nina.

John Stanley and Clarence Cox surrendered themselves to Sheriff Fox at Knoxville, Tenn. They are charged with killing Henry Snodderly, 90 years of age, and his wife.

When Father Dominick O'Grady was called in Judge Kumler's court in Cincinnati yesterday to answer the charge of killing Mary Gilmartin he was not able to come into court.

A landslide has taken place in the junction of the Sno Noir and Grand Rivers, sixty miles below Quebec. Ten wooden houses were carried away, but the trembling of the earth gave the inhabitants sufficient warning to save their lives.

The Boone County, Ill., Republicans have instructed their delegates to the State convention for Smith D. Atkins for State Treasurer and R. R. Ritz for Congressman. With no instructions for Senator, Mason is favored by the delegation.

Argument in the case of the Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. the Louisville and Nashville railroad company to prevent the purchase of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern railroad company was concluded today in Louisville, and Judge Edwards took the case under advisement.

LAST EDITION.

FIRE ON THE TROOPS.

Strikers at Shelburn, Ind., Make a Night Attack.

FOUR OF THE MOB KILLED

Rumored Plot to Blow Militia Camp Up with Dynamite.

OHIO A NEW SEAT OF WAR.

Miners Attack Railroad Property and Threaten Bridges.

GOV. WAITE CALLS OUT MILITIA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 5.—[Special.]—A telephone message from Shelburn says the troops have been fired on under cover of the night. Communication is bad and it is only known that four of the strikers were killed in the return volley. Brig.-Gen. McKee sent a call for the second Gatling gun, the first being at Cannelburg. Shortly after midnight a special train was secured, and the rest of the Indiana light artillery under command of Capt. Curtis, Speaker of the last House, was started over the Vandalia via Terre Haute for the scene of the outbreak. It can hardly reach Shelburn before daylight. Rush dispatches from the Governor were sent to seven different military companies to prepare to march at any hour tomorrow. There is much excitement at the State House and the Governor will probably be up all night. Orders for more militia may be sent out before morning as soon as full particulars of the outbreak at Shelburne are received. It is feared some of the militia have been injured or perhaps killed. There are eight companies there tonight, counting the two that came up from Cannelburg. This would give McKee about 400 men. Opposed to them must be nearly 2,000 desperate strikers. A man from Shelburne who left there at 5 o'clock says the strikers have been firing anvils all afternoon to attract the men from the hills for miles around. At sundown he thought 1,500 would probably represent the number at Shelburne. At that hour it was not thought any such thing as an attack on the militia was contemplated.

RUMORED PLOT TO BLOW UP TROOPS.

Dynamite Placed in an Old Mine Under the Camp—Attack on a Train.

SHELBURN, Ind., June 4.—[Special.]—A plot has been reported to Brig.-Gen. McKey to blow up the camp of the militia with dynamite. The story is that the soldiers have camped over an old mine long since worked out, the existence of which was known only to the miners. Eight companies came up to Shelburn tonight, and Shelburn has a force on the troops said to be in danger. The underground cavern where it is reported the dynamite was to be exploded is seventy-five feet down, and a tremendous charge would have been necessary to cause any injury to the militia. When the news reached the commanding officers the camp was moved 100 yards. The investigation of the plot cannot be made until tomorrow.

Four pounds of dynamite were placed on the track of the Evansville and Terre Haute railroad this afternoon by striking miners. The explosive was placed in front of the train bearing the several companies of the Indiana militia in command of Gen. W. J. McKee. This was at a point a few miles south of Farmersburg, between this station and Shelburn, the first of the mining towns of the road. By good fortune the dynamite did not explode. Five coaches and a baggage car, the officers' quarters, and store room were filled with the troops, numbering 300 in all. All day the militia had been camped at Sullivan, when orders were given to escort a trainload of coal past the several mining camps. The train bearing the militiamen moved out from Sullivan at 3 o'clock and proceeded directly to Shelburn. It preceded the coal train and pulled on the side track at Shelburn to allow the other train to pass along. The militiamen left the train and were marching under orders past the station to a road where a crowd of 200 men and women were standing in a menacing attitude. An occasional slur against the soldiers was all that could be heard, but the appearance of the faces of the strikers was determined and looked as though something was in store for the troops. The coal train went down the track at a fair rate of speed and no attempts

night getting a bridge repairing crew together to do the work.

OHIO STRIKERS THREATEN TROUBLE.

Gov. McKinley Urged to Order Out the Troops to Protect Property.

MASSILLON, O., June 4.—[Special.]—Passenger trains are running as usual today on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling railroad, but no attempt has been made to move the trains loaded with West Virginia coal. A thousand miners lined the track in the vicinity of Wheeling Creek and have rolled bowlders and piled stones on the edge of embankments, expecting to use them as soon as General Manager Woodford gives the word to proceed. No effort was made today to resume operations, partly because it was hoped the lawless feeling would be stamped out by the President McBride, and partly because the miners of Flushing and Holloway, infected with the spirit of the men at Wheeling Creek, had burned two trestles. The bridge repair crews got to work on the damaged bridges this morning and had no sooner succeeded in getting the main line open than another attempt was made to fire them. They failed, however, on account of the determined charge of the railroad company's guards. It is quietly given out here that an effort will be made to get the coal trains north tonight. Engineer Lynch had trouble in getting his passenger train through south of Flushing. He brought his engine to a sudden standstill, facing a pile of ties placed across the track guarded by two miners, both armed with shotguns. They said they objected to the use of West Virginia coal in the engine. Mr. Lynch was disposed to argue with them, and they finally agreed to let him go because he had accommodated them in various ways in the past. It was clearly understood, however, that he was not permitted to proceed as a right but as a matter of favor. The Massillon district miners continue orderly. They belong to the intelligent class and deprecate lawlessness. The local relief committee has received $10 contributed by Gov. McKinley.

COLUMBUS, O., June 4.—[Special.]—Gov. McKinley soon after noon today received the following telegram from W. G. Ward, Sheriff of Lawrence County, dated Ironton:

Gov. McKinley: I have information that a strong force of miners are on their way to points in this county to stop traffic on the Norfolk and Western railroad. It will be impossible for me to raise a force of men strong enough to oppose them should they come, and I will be compelled to call upon you for aid in case they do come. I will keep you advised.

The Governor replied asking Sheriff Ward to give him fully the information in his possession. The Governor was in consultation with Adjutant-General Howe relative to the situation. The Norfolk and Western has already placed a heavy guard at the danger points along its tracks, and Sheriffs of the various counties through which it passes are appointing deputies to cooperate with the company's guards.

MILITIA CALLED TO CRIPPLE CREEK.

Settlement Agreed to at Denver but Miners Say They May Not Accept.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., June 4, midnight.—[Special.]—The miners may refuse to accept. They say the compromise means their rapid eradication from the camp. They meet in the morning to decide. If they refuse they must fight the deputies, the militia which will come to enforce the agreement, and probably United States troops.

DENVER, Colo., June 4.—[Special.]—The entire State militia has been ordered to Cripple Creek and will leave early in the morning. At a conference tonight Moffatt and Hagerman, who own the principal mines, agreed to resume work by paying $3 a day for eight hours' labor. This breaks the strike. Gov. Waite requested Assistant State's-Attorney Solis and Solicitor Stephen A. Prett to give him an opinion of the Cripple Creek situation and his duty as Governor. They have replied to the effect that the Governor should grant Sheriff Bowers' demand for troops to aid him in disarming the miners. Gov. Waite was given power by the strikers to agree upon terms of arbitration, and requested J. J. Hagerman of Colorado Springs, who is the principal owner at Cripple Creek, to come to Denver, and the conference resulted.

A company of United States troops left Fort Logan this evening for Cripple Creek in charge of a Deputy Marshal. Their destination, which has been kept a profound secret, is Montrose, Colo. They go to arrest fifty Rico miners who captured a Rio Grande Southern train this afternoon. The miners were armed with Winchesters and declared their intention of going to the assistance of the miners in Cripple Creek. This is the first interference of United States troops in the fight. Tonight D. H. Moffat, J. J. Hagerman, W. I. Jackson, and J. B. Grant, millionaire mine-owners, are in conference with Gov. Waite to secure an order for State troops to disarm the strikers.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., June 4.—The strikers have spent the day in perfecting their defenses. Their forces were increased today by 300 men who came from the direction of Pueblo. Women and children have been streaming towards this place from Victor and Altman. The miners have loaded beer kegs with dynamite, scrap iron, railroad iron, and have placed them on the crests of Globe Hill and Battle Mountain.

In a skirmish at an early hour today near Midland toll gate between three miners and five deputies who were sent out from the main body at Divide six pickets were killed. Several shots were fired on both sides. Jack David, a miner, was shot in the arm and a deputy was seriously wounded. The deputy wounded was taken to Midland. The deputies were forced to retreat. Besides taking Henry E. Woods, President of the Victor Town Site company, into custody the strikers last night seized Clarence O. Finch, a county superintendent of schools, and D. R. Watkins, a Colorado Springs school teacher. John Shorten, editor of the Cripple Creek *Herald*, organ of the miners' union, has been arrested by the deputies.

A delegation of citizens waited upon the leaders of the strikers today and interceded for the release of Mr. Woods, who, they represented, had always employed union men and treated them well. Upon learning that President Calderwood had not been arrested the strikers released their prisoners. Mr. Finch left immediately for Colorado Springs, vowing to swear out warrants for his captors.

A reign of terror exists in this city. Women and children are being removed to places of safety. The general belief is that the deputies will advance against the strikers on Bull Hill at once. It is reported that Gen. Palmer, who built the Denver and Rio Grande railroad and has an established reputation as a fighter, will be in command of the deputies' army, with Charles Adams in direct charge of the cavalry. The fighting force on Bull Hill was increased today by the arrival of seventy-eight coal miners from Fremont County and now numbers about 1,300 men.

LA JUNTA, Colo., June 4.—A gatling gun, 200 rifles, and a dozen boxes of ammunition from Chicago passed through here today for the use of the Deputy Sheriffs at Cripple Creek. Fifty rifles and 50,000 cartridges went through last week.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 4.—Preparations for war are going rapidly forward here, arms and ammunition coming in daily. One hundred thousand rounds of ammunition, shipped from Chicago Saturday, arrived Sunday. Rifles and revolvers are coming in daily and further shipments are expected from Chicago tomorrow.

TO ATTACK A BIG RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Said by the Ohio Strikers Expected at Ashland, Ky.

ASHLAND, Ky., June 4.—Ohio strikers, estimated at from 1,000 to 2,000, are expected down from the Wellston district tonight to blow up the Norfolk and Western railway bridge. The railroad has about a hundred guards stationed at the Ohio River bridge alone, all armed with Winchesters, while the military companies are held in readiness for orders if needed. The men will be given a warm reception.

WELLSTON, O., June 4.—Fully 3,000 miners visited the town today and a monster demonstration was given with 4,000 men in line. Dr. Hoy read a telegram to the assembled strikers to the effect that the Norfolk and Western railway intended to continue hauling West Virginia coal. The miners were greatly aroused over this information and immediately appointed a committee of twenty-seven to devise means to prevent the hauling of "scab" coal and to report as to the advisability of moving en masse on the West Virginia coal fields and persuading the miners to quit work. Dr. Hoy and others addressed the miners, begging them to refrain from violence. The feeling against the railroad is bitter, as the miners consider that on the action of the Norfolk and Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroads in hauling coal hinges the result of the strike. It is reported that an unauthorized committee of 700 has started for the West Virginia coal-fields.

DYNAMITE USED IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Striking Miners Attacking the Bridges and Other Railroad Property.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 4.—Information was received here that the drum-house at the Davis mines on Morris Creek, thirty miles above here, had been burned by strikers, and also that the Manns Creek trestle on the branch line of the Chesapeake and Ohio between Gilkinson and Sewell was burned Saturday night. An attempt was made some time Saturday night to blow up with dynamite the Chesapeake and Ohio trestle over Morris Creek, but was only successful in doing slight damage. The officers of the Second Regiment of State militia are here in consultation with the Governor and Adjutant-General in regard to the situation at Winifred. Trouble is hourly expected, as Winifred miners declare they will not quit work, and the strikers are determined to compel them to do so. Eighty miners arrived at Winifred by boat this morning and another lot marched into town on the railroad track.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., June 4.—At Kenova, eight miles west, where the Norfolk and Western road crosses the Ohio River, many threats have been made regarding the destruction of one of the spans by strikers, who desire to stop the coal from coming from the Pocahontas mines. Tonight every bridge along the road is guarded by an immense force and suspicious looking characters are not allowed to approach. The two local military companies have assembled ready to proceed to either Kenova or Winifred, as these are the points where striking miners have been gathering.

FOUR MINERS SHOT AT POWELLTON.

Governor of West Virginia Ready to Order Out the Troops.

MONTGOMERY, W. Va., June 4.—As the miners at Powellton were leaving the mines tonight several shots were fired at them from the surrounding timber, resulting in four men being killed. None of the men who did the shooting were discovered. The proprietor of the Powellton mines telegraphed the fact of the shooting to the Governor, stating that he had asked the Sheriff for protection and asked if nothing could be done to protect his men. The Governor replied that he had taken the proper course in calling on the Sheriff, but that under the statute military aid could only be extended when asked for by the Sheriff. The Governor said tonight that he is determined to use every means to prevent violence. He has ordered three companies of militia to be ready to march at a moment's notice. Those in readiness are the two Huntington companies and one at Milton. Evan Powell, the manager for the Powellton company, telegraphed to Point Pleasant tonight for bloodhounds, to be used in running down the men that shot the Powellton miners.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK THE STRIKE.

Pittsburg Operators Decide to Employ Non-Union Men—Bloodshed Expected.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 4.—[Special.]—At a secret meeting of Pittsburg district coal operators in the Monongahela House this afternoon it was decided to make an attempt to break the strike Wednesday morning. Five mines on the Youghiogheny River are to be started by new men from West Virginia. They are negroes and are now on their way here. When they arrive bloodshed is expected, as the strikers are watching all trains. They have been expecting the operators to make an attempt to get new men into the mines. It was decided at the meeting to pay 65 cents per ton to the new men. This is 14 cents less than the price the strikers want and much higher than the rate paid in West Virginia. A committee of four operators was appointed to make all the arrangements towards resumption and decide which mines shall be opened. Among the pits that will likely resume is Vesta No. 1, where houses for the accommodation of new men were erected today. A strong guard will be placed around the company's property and strikers will not be allowed to see the new men. W. P. Rend's mines on the Pan-Handle, which it was reported would resume today, are still idle. Every miner in the district is armed and waiting for something to do. When the latter appear the shooting will begin.

SCOTTSDALE, Pa., June 4.—The negroes brought into the coke regions within the last few days by the Rainey company are now leaving. The cause assigned is that they cannot stand the heavy work. The operators now expect large gains today from the ranks of the strikers, but not a union man reported for duty.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 4.—The report from Punxsutawney that the Berwind-White Coal company has offered to pay its striking miners the price they demanded, 50 cents a ton if they will return to work, is denied at the headquarters of the company in this city.

IOWA MINERS RETURNING TO WORK.

Rioting Spirit Quelled and the Troops Return to Their Homes.

OTTUMWA, Ia., June 4.—[Special.]—The backbone of the coal miners' strike in Iowa is broken. Company G will arrive home in the morning from Muchakinock and all other companies have been ordered home. A courier's special from Hiteman, one of the largest mining camps in Southern Iowa, says that the feeling is going to worse. The strikers here are crestfallen and it is believed the middle of the week will see every mine in the vicinity running. Four hundred went to work today in Mahaska County. It is understood that President Clarkson, who ran away from a warrant of arrest, has gone to Columbus, O.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., June 4.—[Special.]—The great rally and barbecue of the striking miners fixed for Sunday near Evans was a dismal failure. The attendance was small, less than on a week day, and the beef was spoiled. It was the foreshadow of the end, and this morning over 200 men went to work at Evans, and only a few of the strikers staid in camp. The militia at Evans was sent home. One company was sent away from Muchakinock and one will be kept there until tomorrow. The colored miners gave them a banquet tonight. All the small coal mines are running.

PLAN TO SETTLE WAGE DIFFERENCES.

Scheme of Congressman Kiefer for a National Board of Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—A plan for adjusting labor differences through a National Board of Arbitration has been formulated by Representative Kiefer of Minnesota. The bill provides for the appointment by the President of three Commissioners of Arbitration. The Commissioner of Labor is made *ex-officio* a member of the Arbitration Board. The Governor of a State in which a labor controversy occurs is also a member. The Board of Arbitration thus consists of five members. In order to secure the offices of the board application is first made to the Governor, the form of application being set forth in the bill. The application may be made by employers or employés. In the latter case it must be in behalf of at least fifty employés of an organization having 1,000 members throughout the country. If the Governor is satisfied that a conflict exists which cannot be amicably settled he applies to the National Board of Arbitration to take charge of the question. The board assembles in the State Capitol, hears evidence, and arbitrates the difference in the usual manner. Its decisions are made as binding as those of a Federal court of law. Provision is also made for enforcing the decision of arbitration. Pending the hearing of the board the Governor is clothed with powers to preserve the peace and suppress a strike. Mr. Kiefer appreciates that the State right argument will be raised against the bill. He has conferred with a number of lawyers, however, and he is hopeful of having the bill conform to all constitutional requirements.

Factories Feel the Need of Coal.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—The supply of coal is becoming exceedingly short and in a day or two a number of local manufactories will be forced to close. Already the Forest City Baking company, the Columbia Straw Paper company, and a number of other institutions are burning a combination of coal and tan bark.

Work Generally Resumed at Pana.

PANA, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—Fully 350 men were at work in the different mines today and the number will be greatly increased in the morning. It is evident that the strike in Pana is a thing of the past unless strong outside influence is again brought to bear.

UNCLE SAM IS QUICK.

PROMPTLY SENDS DEPUTIES TO STOP RAILWAY BRIDGE BURNING.

Incendiarism on the Santa Fe Causes Judge Grosscup to Order Marshal Arnold to Go at Once to Streator, the Center of the Trouble—Miners Deny the Attempts at Train-Wrecking—Strikers Make a Threat by a Use of Fire on the Joliet and Eastern.

COAL CITY, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—Owing to the numerous acts of lawlessness committed by the anarchistic Italians, Hungarians, and Poles of this and surrounding towns during the last few days the Santa Fé railroad tracks from Lorenzo Station to Streator are patrolled tonight by armed United States Deputy Marshals. By this time tomorrow night the patrol will have been extended to Toluca. Within forty-eight hours the cowardly reds have made no less than half a dozen attempts to burn railway bridges on this and other roads running through here. Many attempts have been made to wreck trains by placing rocks and other obstructions on the tracks.

Trainmen have been threatened, and finally the Santa Fé, finding it out of the question to expect protection at the hands of the local authorities or from the State of Illinois under Gov. Altgeld's régime, appealed to Uncle Sam. Tonight United States Marshal Arnold, acting under orders from Judge Grosscup of Chicago, came down here with six of his deputies. Eight special deputies were at once sworn in from among the employés of the road, and them provided with arms and railroad tricycles they were set to patrolling the tracks.

The arrival of the United States Marshal was a surprise to the strikers of Coal City. It was not known he was coming until half an hour before he arrived. Nevertheless there were about a hundred strikers at the depot to meet him. Maj. Clark and Chief of Police Josef Vavrich with several Aldermen were also on hand. There was no sort of demonstration on the part of the strikers. They looked sullen and angry. The city officials said the sending of government officers here was an affront to the ignorant foreign element and might breed trouble. The town was peaceful and quiet, they said, and they were capable of maintaining law and order without outside aid. Marshal Arnold, however, quietly went ahead and swore in his special deputies, Chief of Police Vavrich, who is a notary public entering the oaths. The Marshal then proceeded by freight train to Streator. As to the peace and quiet so much talked of by the city officials it might do to state that Sunday night a bridge on the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern railroad at Carbondale, a mile east of here, was burned. It was discovered by the company's trackwalkers just in time to prevent a freight train from plunging into the creek over which the bridge extended. Then some of the cowardly reds piled rocks on the Santa Fé road half a mile east of the Coal City station. It was discovered in a short time before the arrival of the California express due here at 4:15 a. m. Then the big bridge on th Santa Fé, a mile and a half from Toluca, was saturated with kerosene on the night of June 2 and set afire. The outrage was discovered and the fire put out before any serious damage was done. Aside from these there were numerous attempts to ditch trains on all the roads in this part of the State. The English-speaking miners openly denounce these acts of lawlessness and say they are the work of ignorant foreign Anarchists.

[An order instructing Marshal Arnold to proceed to Streator and the other towns where the trouble on the Santa Fé occurred was entered by Judge Grosscup at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at 5 the Marshal left on the train for Lockport. There he intended to stop for an hour and then take a train on the Santa Fé for Streator. The Marshal has made arrangements to secure at Lockport six deputies and take them with him to Streator. The names of the six men are as follows: John McCarthy, Joseph Dunn, John Moonan, Tom Kirk, Frank Flick and William Dougherty. The petition filed by the road alleges lawless acts of the striking miners, running back as far as May 26. June 2, says the petition, unknown persons visited bridge No. 139, in the immediate west of Streator and removed from it the barrels which were kept standing upon the filled bents with water as a precaution against fire. The bridge is wooden trestle, 268 feet long. On the same day persons unknown set fire to bridge No. 171, one and a half miles east of Toluca. The fire had been previously saturated with kerosene and it was with difficulty that the flames were subdued. Sunday night, the petition alleges, the guard rail of a switch near Coal City was blocked with stones, with the evident intention of wrecking trains.]

STRIKERS SERVE NOTICE BY FIRE.

Culvert on the Joliet and Eastern Burned —Trouble at Kankakee Threatened.

JOLIET, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—A culvert across a swamp near Carbon Hill, on the Joliet and Eastern railroad, in Grundy County, was burned by striking miners Sunday morning. Trains were delayed and a wreck train was sent down to build a new culvert. The railroad has been transferring trains loaded with coal from the Virginia mines to the Rock Island, Northwestern, and the Burlington lines. The burning of the culvert was independent, it is believed, as a reminder of what was to come if the road did not stop helping other roads.

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—Sheriff Byrns received word today that the bridge on the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern at Mazon, which the striking miners had undertaken to burn, had been repaired so that trains were passing over it. The same notice also contained the intelligence that the miners to the west of the city had held a meeting and passed resolutions that they would march on the Big Four and stop that company from hauling any more coal. The Sheriff will swear in deputies and be in readiness to meet them at the river, where he will make a determined stand and prevent them from entering the city if possible. It looks as if the State authorities expected trouble in this vicinity, as Col. Bayle arrived from Springfield today to arrange for a home for the new militia company. The Big Four is bringing in unlimited quantities of coal, which they are offering at 100 per cent advance.

SHERIFF CALLS FOR TROOPS.

Gov. Altgeld Asked to Send Soldiers to Williamson County to Quell a Riot.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld received a second telegram from Sheriff Dowell of Williamson County at 6 o'clock which read: "I am powerless in the hands of 1,000 men and women armed with dynamite and guns. I am compelled to withdraw my forces at Cartersville." To this dispatch the Governor replied at 8:40: "How many deputies did you have at Cartersville, and what acts of violence, if any, occurred? Send you thirty guns and 1,000 rounds of ammunition which should reach you tonight."

ORE BOATS TO GO OUT OF COMMISSION

Effects of the Coal Famine Being Severely Felt at Ashland.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 4.—[Special.]—Effects of the coal famine are being felt at Ashland, and it looks as though the marine business is going to be seriously retarded. Ashland has never had such a marine business for the time navigation has been open since the establishment of this port. The official report of ore shipments for last week shows a total of 93,657 tons were shipped. The Northwestern docks shipped 70,797 tons alone, which is far in excess of any week's shipments make by that dock during its previous record, but today it is learned that several of the largest ore carriers are to be taken out of commission on account of the coal famine. It has had a noticeable effect in reducing the number of lumber boats coming to this port already, and the saw mills are becoming hard pressed for dock room to store their daily output of lumber. It is stated today that the railroads have bought up all the coal left on the docks at Ashland and have ruthlessly shut down on this "snap" the boats had of coaling up at this upper port. A number of boats coaled up here today and also at Washburn, but they must look elsewhere for fuel from this time forth. If the boats should take to burning pine slabs Ashland could supply them for some time.

WILL NOT DECLARE THE STRIKE OFF.

McBride Issues a Hopeful Bulletin—Illinois Penitentiary Asks a Favor.

COLUMBUS, O., June 4.—[Special.]—President McBride said tonight the strike would not be called off tomorrow at the meeting of district Presidents and Executive Board. They desire to canvass the situation further. The national officers will report what has been done in the strike, and it will then be the duty of the meeting to take such action as they may deem best for the interest of the miners. The irony of fate was developed at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America today when an application was received asking for permission to have coal mined for the Illinois Penitentiary. The following is the correspondence:

STATE-HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—J. A. Crawford: Barnard Coal company, in Randolph County, pledge themselves to pay price finally agreed upon if permitted to get out coal for penitentiary. Miners there will work if you authorize them. Coal is badly needed. Can you not authorize them to get out sufficient coal for penitentiary? Please answer.

WILLIAM P. DOGE, Private Secretary.

President Crawford of the Illinois district replied as follows:

Have no power to grant your request. Will refer the matter to the National Board.

President McBride said: "This is the first time we ever had a chance to stop convict labor, and I guess the poor convicts will have to endure enforced idleness."

It is said some of the coal operators in the Massillon district have promised to assist President McBride in his Congressional fight if he in turn will assist them in securing a supply of coal. The proposition has not been accepted up to date, and the indications are it will not be.

Bulletin No. 6 was issued from the mine-workers' headquarters this afternoon. The bulletin starts out with a criticism of the daily newspapers for publishing unreliable accounts of the strike, and cautions the miners to put no faith in adverse news published. With reference to the meeting of the Executive Board here tomorrow the bulletin says:

The Southern Illinois and Western Pennsylvania folks are giving us the hardest fight. It was because of the difficulty connected with the two fields named that we believed it wise to call the National Board members and district Presidents together for consultation. It will be remembered that the Cleveland convention decided to hold no more conventions and placed the entire control and settlement of the issues involved in the present movement in the hands of the National Board and district Presidents and you may rest assured that nothing will be done that is not in keeping with the situation and your best interests. There is no break in our ranks and there need be none if you keep the peace and recognize the law.

The bulletin closes with an appeal to the miners to cease interfering with railroad traffic.

RIOTING CEASES AT CANNELBURG.

Governor Thinks the Trouble Is Over and Withdraws Most of the Troops.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 4.—[Special.]—At the Governor's office tonight it is learned that the authorities believe all further danger at Cannelburg is over. The Terre Haute and Brazil companies left Cannelburg tonight. Adjutant-General Robbins sent a message this evening asking if he could return with the Indianapolis, Anderson, and Greencastle companies, but Maj. Defrees of the United States army, in command of the Indiana legion at this point, says he will leave them there until all sign of trouble is over.

WASHINGTON, Ind., June 4.—[Special.]—Everything is peaceful in this city and Cannelburg tonight, and no further trouble is expected from the miners here, although some are trying to create a fuss. Enough to drive the two small companies of militia away from Cannelburg and again intercept the coal train. Late this afternoon five of the seven companies left here. They were ordered to report immediately at Sullivan, and dispatches from Sullivan say there is danger of a big outbreak at Shelburn. The troops passed through here at 6 o'clock on a special.

COAL DOCKS ARE NOW SWEPT CLEAN.

Steamers and Tugs Depend on Supplies Which Arrive by Rail.

Coal docks on the river at which steamers are supplied with fuel were swept clean yesterday. Steamers and tugs are now dependent upon the supplies which arrive daily by rail. Tug owners are anxious over the situation and their boats are kept in port all the time, as they will not be helpless if the rail receipts fail. If the tugs run out of fuel it will cause the navigation on the river to be totally suspended, with the exception of the small steamboats. Nearly all the fuel for steamboats in sight is owned by the O. S. Richardson Fueling company. The company has shipments of coal en route to Chicago. "I am trusting that coal now coming will arrive on time," Mr. Richardson said yesterday, "and unless there is some railroad trouble there is no reason that it should not. I have 200 cars of coal due, containing 6,000 tons. This is enough to last me a long time to the present demand for two weeks."

Prices for soft coal yesterday were a trifle easier, sales being reported at $4.25@4.50, against $4.50, which was generally asked Saturday. An active demand was manifest by large steam users. Many of the orders were for supplies calculated to last only a few days. The explanation of this was to be found in a belief, widely current, that a resumption of mining was not far off. That event, consumers believed, would be followed by a shrinkage of prices. Receipts were estimated to show a somewhat decreased total as compared with the average for last week.

J. W. Ellsworth believes a general conference of miners and operators may be called this week. Events are shaping themselves for such a meeting, he says. The effort to effect a satisfactory adjustment will be renewed. Wholesale dealers in terms report an increased sale of rifles, revolvers, and fixed ammunition since the strike began. Shipments have been made to retail merchants in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. The increased demand is, however, nothing unusual. W. R. Bartlett of the Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett company said extensive labor disturbances always created an enlarged demand for weapons.

CLEVELAND, O., June 4.—A telegram from one of the large coal companies at Duluth reports that there is no more coal for steamboat fuel there.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 4.—The schooner Benton has arrived from Cleveland, bringing 300 tons of soft coal. This is the first cargo of soft coal brought to Buffalo by lake for twelve years. Fuel is absolutely exhausted on the docks here.

TOLEDO, O., June 4.—The supply of soft coal here is completely exhausted. The big tugs are burning hard coal, and vessels are unable to obtain any soft coal for fuel at all.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 4.—Steamers can obtain no more fuel at Ashland. Today the several dock managers here and at Washburn received orders not to sell any more coal to vessels.

Miners May Quit at Mexico, Mo.

MEXICO, Mo., June 4.—[Special.]—There was some excitement at the Mexico coal mines this afternoon caused by a rumor that the strikers had determined to close down these mines. The mines here have been running continually and the coal diggers declare they will not heed the behests of the strikers. Manager C. C. Davis received several dispatches from St. Louis today inquiring if he could furnish large quantities of coal. He responded that he could, but not at their prices. Mr. Davis expects to come to the Wabash railway's rescue if the strike continues.

Strikers Peaceful at Brazil.

BRAZIL, Ind., June 4.—[Special.]—This morning Sheriff Ringo accompanied a Vandalia crew to Nellie Mine switch and induced the miners who have been holding captive ten cars of slack to surrender them to the company. Mr. Ringo said he secured the coal without any trouble, and declared that there was no need of militia here, as he was able to maintain peace. Information received today from the small mining towns throughout the county show that the strikers are quiet.

Strike in Santa Fe Mines in New Mexico.

CERRILLOS, N. M., June 4.—Work in the coal mines here has been suspended until further orders from President McBride of the United Mine Workers of America. The mines belong to the Santa Fé railway company, and are the largest in the Territory. A union committee will go to Gallup and endeavor to induce the men to strike.

UNWELCOME GUEST IN A RESTAURANT.

John Brady's Horse Dashes Unceremoniously Through a Plate-Glass Window.

John Brady, No. 3758 Armour avenue, drove his horse through a plate-glass window of Boulin & Rugby's restaurant, No. 186 Jackson street, last evening, scaring half a hundred people away from their dinners. Brady did not intend to drive through the window, but just previously his buggy collided with a heavy wagon, and his horse becoming frightened was half way into the restaurant before he could be stopped. The buggy was overturned and Brady was scratched and bruised. The horse was cut in many places.

BOLD IN ARGUMENTS.

GOV. TILLMAN ASTONISHES THE PROHIBITIONIST CONGRESS.

He Secures Their Favor, However, Touching His State Agency Scheme—A Priest's Appeal for Temperance—William Walter Phelps Afflicted with a Fever—Crooked Doings of the Police—Passengers Have a Narrow Escape in a Collision—Fortune Smiles on a Doctor.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Gov. Tillman of South Carolina talked about his State agency plan for the solution of the liquor question to an audience of 2,000 prohibitionists at tonight's session of the International Temperance Congress in Prohibition Park, Staten Island. At times they loudly expressed their disapproval. Gov. Tillman was introduced by the Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland of Philadelphia. "I have come a long way and left my official duties in the interest of truth and the right," said the Governor. "I have heard a great deal at the sessions I have attended of 'sand' and 'back-bone.' It has been said that I possess these qualities. I will say this, that I will show here tonight that I am willing to advance my convictions to my audience, and I am going to controvert your dearest ideas and firmest beliefs. I am probably the only politician present. I am a candidate for the United States Senate and expect to be elected."

The Governor then went on to say that he was not exactly a politician in the ordinary acceptance of the term. He always spoke his convictions and that was not characteristic of politicians. Then he declared that he proposed to have his say, and if any one in the audience wanted to throw rocks at him he would throw rocks back. "I am here tonight," he continued, "to tell you that prohibition don't prohibit and never will prohibit. We have got a plan in South Carolina that completely wipes out saloons, and we have done more than you have. Now, I am a temperance man. I never drank five gallons of whisky, all told, in my life. I sometimes take a social glass with my friend, but I don't like the stuff."

Flourishes a Bottle of Firewater.

The Governor then produced a bottle of whisky, with the South Carolina label on it. He waved it in the faces of the total abstainers, and described the State dispensary plan. He said that prior to the decision by the Supreme Court of the State there were sixty-six dispensaries in operation, and the State had paid out $370,000 for liquor, $57,000 for bottles, and $37,000 for labels and other expenses. From the total outlay of $475,000 and with $98,000 worth of liquor on hand $587,000 worth had been sold, and a net profit of $100,000 to the State and $84,000 to the counties had been realized. He said that the quality of whisky was chemically pure, so that the people quit having a headache when they got drunk on it. He said a moment later that no one got drunk on dispensary whisky; they got drunk on "black tiger" whisky, which they hid in holes in the ground or "toted" in their bootlegs.

Gov. Tillman stirred up the audience by declaring that prohibition would never be established by votes.

"Give us a chance," said a man in the front row.

This brought loud applause. Then the Governor shouted: "You're not ready to remove the government tax on whisky."

"Yes, we are," came from all parts of the hall. "Then you're blinder than I thought you were," said the Governor. A moment later he alluded to "Prohibition narrow mindedness," and complained that the audience would only go South with him. "Before you are a dozen years older," he said, "you will see all the States in the Union following the example of South Carolina."

A Priest's Appeal.

Father Murphy of Montreal made an eloquent appeal for total abstinence. He asked it in the names of the homes of the wives and mothers and innocent little ones of the land, and demanded it for the sake of the souls for whom Christ died. He specially cited the case of a clergyman who said fanatics had no right to ask him to relinquish the pleasures of his moderate glass, and showed how the so-called moderate glass leads to ruin and degradation. He continued:

I have witnessed in my priestly life many wild scenes and I have seen the curses of the widows and orphans fall on the heads of the saloonkeepers. When I was a boy a gray-haired priest told me the curse of God fell on the liquor traffic; when I was ordained a priest in Buffalo sixteen years ago a gray-haired Bishop told me that the curse of God fell upon the liquor traffic, and now I am gray myself and I tell you surely that the curse of God falls upon the liquor traffic and upon those who are responsible for it. Tell me not of the cruelties of Turk and barbarous days when the defenseless women and helpless babes were mercilessly slain. They were kind and merciful days to the cruelties that are practiced nowadays on the wives and mothers and children of this generation.

Gov. Tillman's declarations were constantly greeted with a storm of dissenting voices and applause. When he closed his speech he asked all who wanted prohibition or nothing to raise their hands, and then he asked those to vote who would favor a State dispensary law, if they could not have prohibition. It was 3 to 1 for a dispensary law, and with a parting "O, I have got you!" the Governor left the platform.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS ILL.

He Is the Victim of a Fever, but Is Not Seriously Afflicted.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—The illness of William Walter Phelps, ex-Minister to Germany, stories of which assumed a startling character today, has been the subject of some solicitude among his neighbors at Teaneck, N. J., for several days, although the family and intimate friends announced that there was no occasion for alarm. Judge Phelps returned to Teaneck May 19, after a visit of several weeks to Old Point Comfort and the Virginia hot springs. The Southern trip was taken in the hope of eradicating from his system a fever which attacked him in March. When he came back to Teaneck Judge Phelps overexerted himself and suffered from a severe attack of laryngitis, complicated by the fever which had so long annoyed him. Dr. Currie and members of the Phelps household said today they believed the fever was under control. It is admitted that Mr. Phelps is extremely weak, but the statement is officially made that he has no organic diseased and that no special anxiety need be felt by his friends.

PASSENGERS SEVERELY SHAKEN UP.

Collision at a Railway Crossing That Places Many Lives in Danger.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—A passenger train on the Central Railroad of New Jersey leaving Perth Amboy at eight minutes after 5 o'clock this afternoon was struck by a freight train on the Lehigh Valley road at the crossing of the two roads. The passenger train consisted of a mail car, derailed; a baggage car, almost wholly demolished; and several coaches filled with passengers from Long Branch and other shore points. The Lehigh freight engine was coming from the freight yard with a train of empty box cars. It crashed into the passenger with terrific force and was thrown from the track and almost totally demolished. It was a narrow escape for the passengers in the first coach, a heavy chair car. The baggage master of the Central train was the only one hurt. He saw the coming crash and leaped, but probably saved his life by doing so. He rolled over and was severely bruised.

CROOKED DOINGS OF THE POLICE.

Augusta Thorow Blackmailed by a Captain and a Tammany Justice.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—The committee examining the shortcomings of the New York Police Department managed to elicit some more good testimony for the prosecution today and to demonstrate that the rumors of moneys paid to police officers for protection have not been all in the air. Augusta Thorow said she was assessed from $10 to $20 a month, the price being based on the number of girls she kept. Regarding her dealings with Capt. Doherty she said: "I went into the Captain's room and he said he had orders from the central office to close all the disorderly houses in his precinct. He said I was to do business very carefully and only to take money from old friends and men I knew. I told him I had brought the money and he said he was not supposed to take money, but I could let him have it, he guessed. I put $25 in an envelope and Capt. Doherty put it in a pigeon-hole in his desk." This she did on several occasions, the Captain always putting the money away in his desk. Later she was raided again, but George F. Roesch, then a State Senator and now a Police Justice and Tammany leader in the Seventh Assembly District, told her that if she would give $100 to the Tammany club in that district he thought he could fix it for her. The money was paid and that night she resumed business. Mrs. Thorow gave additional names and sums of money paid for protection. The defense endeavored to shake her testimony, but was not able to do so.

Dr. Parkhurst publishes an appeal to the police force asking patrolmen to tell of the vicious acts of Supervisors and police officers.

FORTUNE SMILES ON A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. States Hears News of a Financial Windfall in San Francisco.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—Dr. William G. States of No. 38 West Twenty-seventh street, has been notified from San Francisco, Cal., that he is one of the heirs to a snug estate. He has notified the Public Administrator of San Francisco that he laid claim to the inheritance for himself and sister, Miss Beatrice States, who lives in Harlem. The cash consists of $15,000, which was deposited in the Hibernian Savings Bank in 1855 by Mrs. Jennie Parsons, an aunt of the present claimants. With accumulated interest it now amounts to about $60,000. The real estate consists of lots valued at $200,000. Mrs. Jennie Parsons was a sister of Miss Agatha Gaynor and Miss Alicia Gaynor. The former of her sisters was a prima donna well known in her time. Miss Alicia Gaynor also was a brilliant light on the stage and became the wife of Edwin Thorne. Jennie, the other member of the family, married Otis Parsons of San Francisco. The entire family were lost on the ill-fated steamer Pacific, bound from Victoria to San Francisco, Nov. 4, 1875, and when all on board perished save one seaman.

FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES ONLY.

New York Irishmen's Verdict on the Publication of Tynan's Book.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—Prominent Irishmen say the publication of Tynan's book is for political purposes purely. Henry George, who was the first to inform the Irish parliamentarians of the calamity May 6, 1882, said today:

I went to Davitt's room and woke him up. I told him the news, which came upon him like a thunder clap. Then I woke up Dillon, who immediately went after Parnell and brought him in a few moments after. I well remember Davitt's expression as he leaped out of bed: "My God, have I got out of Portland to hear this?" Dillon seemed crushed, but never before or since have I seen any man who showed so unmistakable a feeling of horror and bitter despair as did Parnell. He could not control his feelings and did not seem to try to control them. He declared that he must at once resign his seat in Parliament and his place in the Irish movement. To Parnell it seemed, as he expressed it at the moment, like the destruction of his hopes for Ireland and the ending of his political career. For although it was not yet published, what was known as the Kilmainham treaty had been made, and Mr. Gladstone was on the point of making the turn which changed him from the coercer of Ireland to the most powerful and strenuous advocate of home rule, and Lord Cavendish, who had just been butchered, was his messenger of peace, the first public indication of his change of heart.

Dr. William B. Wallace, for many years President of the Land League in this State, said:

This man Tynan must be another of those British spies and informers. His tale of the alleged conspiracy of Mr. Parnell and the other Irish political leaders with the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke is a stupid lie from beginning to end. There was never an organization in Ireland at the body which Tynan calls the Irish Invincibles.

PARAGRAPHS FROM THE METROPOLIS.

List of Western People Who Will Sail Today for Europe.

NEW YORK

OR $725,000.

CERY FIRM OF STEELE ER GOES DOWN.

for the Benefit of Cred- ck Yesterday Morning— re Said to Be In a Meas- e—Nothing Reserved in but Mr. Steele's Home- n Two Banks—Fraud Big Schuster Failure.

June 4.—At 4 o'clock this alker, one of the largest firms on the Missouri gnment for the benefit of W. Wheeler and Beattie ed as trustees. At the ng of the papers of as- ele and S. A. and J. W. ments conveying all their e trustees for the benefit he liabilities of the firm 000 and it is claimed the is amount by a good sum, signment nothing was re- homestead of Mr. Steele, conveying their residence the liabilities. The firm M. Steele, S. A. Walker, nd has been regarded as in the West. D. M. Steele at from $750,000 to ailure is the result of lack the time of the Schuster ks ago, when it became a heavy debtor to the k, in which bank Steele th large stockholders, the ter firm began presenting e failure of this morning

nced that the firm had a run was started on the e Central Savings Banks. ers. Schuster, Steele, and stockholders. Consider- caused by the run and were drawn shortly after n the case of the savings are allowed to draw but ule being enforced on all mount. At noon, when at the banks had plenty s of depositors dwindled en before that time the out into the street. It s will pull through, and runs will extend to any nger than today at most. k firms who are heavy huster & Co. have filed alker ousted as trustee of in connection with the arged and the document ges of a sensational

on M. D. Steele turned and for the benefit of the land is appraised at ngs the total amount of $790,000. Additional turned in will bring the 0,000. The list of cred- reached a little over m is indebted to Mrs. ty to amount of $64,- Steele & Wheeler of Bos- 0,000. The Duncomb ny of New York repre- total amount due local O. The run on the First chanan & Co. and the k was stopped at noon. er $1,000,000 in cash ated and while it was drove up and $400,000 s unloaded and piled on invitation to the people r money. The bank re- t by the clearing-house, rnish all that is needed. s in bank vaults here, ble if needed. — Steele & Walker's here today on account of Joseph house. June 4.—The failure of oseph caused the bank of of this place to close its ities, $40,000; assets un-

holesale grocery trade said & Walker was not unex- ajority the event was a sur- he credit of the house was dealings in Chicago were, ve, its transactions being eratively few houses. One of late the firm had bought W. Doane & Co. had deal- d firm, but yesterday they od in the failure was not

ED FROM THE STAGE.

Take Fright at a Fire re Wetted.

abash avenue, next door asino, caused a lively A. performance was go- nd as the smoke began to o the front of the stage, was a small fire next en to file out quietly. rfectly willing to get out, dly. It went with a rush, artists who occupied the grabbed their belongings airs were wide enough to nce, and although several d down none were seri- astrels having reached the tically received by a mis- the chemical engine. k to the show. The fire trouble broke out at the goods and florist's store venue, occupied by Mar- The origin of the fire as there appears to be about it. The stock of other goods is said to be The damage will be uilding is not damaged.

WILSON IN SAN JOSE.

of the Sewing Machine re His Name.

June 4.—G. W. Wilson, resident of Chicago, died art disease at the home rank Coykendall, where several months. He was Wilson sewing machine. ughter were at his bed- will be shipped East for

Deadly Weapon.

terday morning decided be classed as a deadly held that Mrs. Oscar Dye, ree avenue, was guilty of on she threw two pounds Grocer Daniels' face Sat- court fined Mrs. Dye $5 execution.

petite

essential to good health, ral desire for food is gone k fail, just as the fire be- the fuel supply is cut off. e, indigestion, sick head- ubles of a dyspeptic nature

rilla

ich most certainly cures. stomach, assists digestion eal hungry." Persons in fter taking Hood's Sarsa- , find themselves able to d with unexpected relish.

'S only HOOD'S

purely vegetable, hand ration and appearance.

IN FIGHTING ARRAY.

TEST OF STRENGTH ON SUGAR TO BE MADE TODAY.

Decision Reached to Have a Vote on the Great Tariff Schedule — Allison and Aldrich Expose the Peculiar Attitude of the Democrats—Another Dividend for Chemical Bank Creditors—Rayner Attacks the Anti-Option Bill—Black and the Senatorship—The Atlanta Exposition

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—[Special.]—The fate of sugar will be settled at 1 o'clock tomorrow, when the vote will be taken in the Senate on the first section of the sugar schedule, which is that repealing the present bounty. Before tomorrow's session closes, also, a vote will be taken on the entire sugar schedule. This is the result of an agreement made just before the Senate adjourned this evening. During the day a series of conferences was held on both sides, and the agreement was consummated with the Democrats to stop the debate on the bounty paragraph at 1 o'clock and finish the schedule during tomorrow's session. The fight on sugar, however, will be renewed when the bill is reported to the Senate. Today's debate was the most fruitful of results on the Republican side. It was reserved for Senator Allison, the Past Grand Master of tariff acuteness, to find the weak spot in the Democratic armor and compel a partial promise that still another bit of mending would be done on the sugar schedule, which is already a wonderful collection of shreds and patches. In his speech he brought out clearly what has not been generally understood, that the effect of the bill as it now stands would be to prohibit absolutely the direct importation of sugar from Germany, Austria, and France. The "Little Joker" of the bill is Sec. 40, which provides that "whenever imported merchandise is subjected to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof, the duty shall be assessed upon the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise as bought and sold in usual wholesale quantities at the time of exportation to the United States in the principal markets of the country whence imported, and in the condition in which such merchandise is there bought in wholesale quantities." And also this provision: "That the word 'value,' or actual market value, whenever used in this act or in any law relating to the appraisement of imported merchandise, shall be construed to mean the actual market value or wholesale price as defined in this section."

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Here, then, is Senator Allison's clever point. In Germany there is a heavy internal revenue tax on sugar, that commodity being one of the principal sources of revenue in the empire. As a result the ordinary wholesale price of sugar in the interior cities of Germany ranges from 5.14 to 5.41 cents per pound. Forty per cent ad valorem on that amount would be over two cents per pound duty on the sugar of Germany. That this would be prohibitive may be seen at a glance. Not a pound of refined sugar could be exported from Germany, Austria, or France to the United States. By the operation of the German export bounty, which runs from 13½ cents per hundred on sugars below 97 degrees to 21 cents on those of 100 degrees and over, it might be possible to export sugar from Germany to England, whence it could be reexported to this country on the basis of the London price. The importance of this practical embargo on the sugar trade between Germany and the United States was at once recognized by the Democrats, and Senator Caffery of Louisiana answered that the provisions of Sec. 40 would be duly amended. Whether the Louisiana Senator had authority to speak for his colleagues remains to be seen. It may have been the intention of the Gorman-Brice combination, acting as the agents of the trust, to deal a heavy blow to the German sugar refiners, for with London making the price on sugar for Europe, the trust would have it in its power to control the output of the continent from one central distributing point. It is believed that the Democrats will amend the section when they reach it, for they would hardly dare to put themselves on record as attempting to stamp out at one blow the direct trade in sugar between this country and the continental European nations.

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The effect of the deferring of the date of the operation of the new duty and the cessation of the bounty from July 1 to Jan. 1 was very thoroughly ventilated today and largely on the lines laid down by THE TRIBUNE. First of all Senator Caffery was led into the trap of admitting that the sugar crop was marketed in October and November. The usual date of the opening of the sugar sale is Oct. 10, so as to finish by Christmas. Senator Aldrich showed up the iniquity of the compromise tariff in an excellent manner. In behalf of the Republicans he offered to put the law into effect immediately on its passage, abolish the bounty, and allow the American producers the difference on this year's crop between the duty and the bounty. Although the duty was estimated to be worth 1.3 cents, he was perfectly willing to allow the producers 8-10 of a cent on the condition that the law go into effect immediately on its passage. To this the Democrats made no response, showing clearly that they were committed only to the ad valorem tariff of 40 per cent on raw sugars, but also to the outrageous provision for the extension of the date until Jan. 1. It was shown by Senators Aldrich, Allison, Teller, Platt, and others, that under the bill as it now stands the planters would receive 2 cents per pound for every pound of sugar raised in 1894, and then could sell that sugar Jan. 1 for the increased price produced by the new duty. Senator Aldrich made the prediction without reservation that the effect of the new tariff would be to increase the price to the consumers 1½ cents at the very least. This would give the refiners six months in which to gather from the markets of the world all the sugar they can buy and unload it on the people, who will be called upon to pay the duty after Jan. 1 in the shape of increased prices. He made the prediction that the Treasury would derive no revenue from sugar for a year from this date. He showed that it was a gift not only of the 2 per cent bounty to the producers, amounting to from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 paid directly out of the Treasury, but of at least $30,000,000 to the refiners. His close was a dramatic challenge to the Democratic party, which will go into the records as the best of campaign material. He said: "For whose benefit is that, and what public reasons can be given for such action? This is too big a price to pay for the votes that are necessary to pass this bill. This is only one paragraph in this bill of abominations. I think the Democratic party may well pause in the face of a proposition like this."

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The challenge was not taken up. The Democrats sat as they have done hitherto, silent and sullen. Not a word of defense has yet been given of the change in the date, and from present appearances the schedule will be passed without so much as even an attempted defense of this double-edged steal, which bears a suspicious likeness to the Crédit Mobilier, and which, like that famous scheme, may yet return to ruin the reputation of men who have engineered it. Tomorrow's session of the Senate will be the most exciting during the session thus far. The Republicans will consume most of the time in ten-minute speeches. The Democrats for the most part will keep to their policy of sweet silence, and it has been observed before this that silence is golden. The Republicans have not much real hope of beating the sugar schedule. They will, however, by means of Senator Manderson's amendment continuing the bounty until 1895, the date fixed under the McKinley law, put the Louisiana Senators on record against the bounty if they do nothing more. It is more than probable that the Republicans will have their own party vote and the Populists on the Manderson amendment, thus making the vote so close that the onus of defeating the bounty will fall on the two Louisiana Senators. Inasmuch as the Republicans have already served notice that the Louisiana planters can expect no favors from a Republican bill, if the Senators from that State now vote against a bounty it will be seen that Messrs. Blanchard and Caffery are put in an unpleasant position, for if the Republicans should control the making of the next tariff bill the State would be on record and the Senators would have traded off the sugar industry of the State for the sweetening for a mess of pottage to last only two years or less. This is the situation tonight. The sugar trust will probably win tomorrow, but the victory will be one which will have to be fought over again before the people, and with this the Republican leaders are content, for they are certain of the results at the polls.

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In the course of his remarks on the repeal of the bank tax of 10 per cent today Congressman Rayner of Maryland paid his respects to the anti-option bill as follows:

"Now, Mr. Chairman, I come to deal with another branch of this discussion. How about this anti-option tax? What sort of a tax is that? How many of you gentlemen who are contending that this is unconstitutional are yet voting for the anti-option tax? The gentleman from Texas is not going to vote for it because he is consistent, but where is his colleague from Texas upon that point? Where is your constitutional power to impose this anti-option tax? That is a tax clearly imposed for the puppose of destruction, and not for the purpose of revenue. There is not a man upon this floor who contends that it is, and the able gentleman from Missouri who has that bill in charge will never be able to show that this tax is imposed for the purpose of revenue. It is a tax imposed for the purpose of destruction. How many are there around me who are going to vote for this bill on the ground that it is unconstitutional who can consistently vote for the anti-option tax as being constitutional? I say that there is no constitutional warrant for the tax at all. It is not even a measure to regulate commerce, because the very substance of the bill, as to these options, and futures, and privileges, and puts, and calls, they are not articles of commerce. They are mere dictions. There is no constitutional power, I say, to tax them. So that when you gentlemen come to talk upon this anti-option tax do not criticise me for upholding a tax that was levied, as I believe, to accomplish a constitutional purpose, when you are voting for a tax that has no warrant whatever under the Constitution for its imposition."

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Members of the Illinois Democratic delegation in Congress are somewhat chary about expressing their views relative to the Senatorial outlook, although several think that Gen. Black has the best chance if the nomination should be made by the convention. When questioned on this subject Representative Williams stated that he had been chosen as a delegate to the State convention and his instructions were to vote for the nomination of a Senator at that gathering. But he was not instructed for any particular candidate, and he had not pledged himself to any one personally. It was his opinion that whoever Cook County wanted would in all probability be nominated. Congressman Lane, while he had not fully made up his mind as to his preference for the Senatorship, had noted that straws in his district seemed to be blowing in the direction of Gen. Black. Particularly was this true of Shelby County, the delegation from that section having been instructed for the present Congressman-at-large for the Senatorship. Judge Andy Hunter thought all the indications were that if the convention made the nomination Gen. Black would be chosen. He had conducted a campaign in this direction and there seemed to be no other candidate before that body. Cook County, however, was being looked to for a preference, and it might upset a great many calculations when its delegation voted. Representative Springer thought that Gen. Black possessed the best qualifications for Senatorial timber; he would make a brilliant canvass, being a good debater and popular with all classes of people in Illinois. Congressman Danbower was unqualifiedly opposed to a nomination in convention, but favored caucus methods for the Senatorship.

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"I take it for granted," said Representative Aldrich, "that our people desire a Cook County man for United States Senator if they can get him. It would be of inestimable value to Chicago, which would receive recognition such as it has never enjoyed in the upper branch of Congress. If represented in that body it should be by an out and out Chicagoan—one who has grown up with and been identified with its interests during its remarkable development of the last quarter of a century. Gen. Logan resided at Chicago, it is true, when he was last returned to the Senate, but after all Logan had been identified more particularly with the central-southern part of the State, and with all his brilliancy and enjoyment of well merited national reputation he was not a Chicagoan in the sense I refer to. Now the time is at hand when Chicago should insist upon its right to representation in the Upper House of the National Legislature, and if it cannot unite upon any of the candidates thus far entered for the place it could hardly do better than to bring out some well-known Republican and by united and spontaneous effort to honor themselves in honoring an ideal representative citizen, who probably knows more of the needs of Chicago and of our State than any man outside its boundaries. He must be a man of recognized soundness on national questions and issues and whose membership in the Senate would at once be a recognized force the country over. But, whoever the man, he should come from Cook County and the effort should be made, if success is desired, to give him the united support of the delegation from that county."

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Controller Eckels had a visitor today from Japan—Nagatane Soma, one of the directors of the Yokohama Specie Bank, limited. This institution has branches all over the world, and it is customary for one of the directors to visit the branches at least once in every five years and ascertain their financial conditions. From this visitor the Comptroller of the Currency was the recipient of the fifteenth annual report concerning the banking business of Japan. With all the tea-box characters indicative of Japanese origin the publication is quite a curiosity, and but for the translation made of some of the figures it might have remained a sealed book at the Treasury Department. From this translation it appears that one bank, that of Japan, which answers to the Bank of England, has a capital of $20,000,000, and the Yokohama Specie Bank, limited, $6,000,000. There are 133 national banks with a capital of $48,325,600, 324 private banks, whose capital aggregates $28,317,795, and 680 other corporations doing a banking business with capital aggregating $15,944,644. Some interesting statistics regarding the 4,000 national banks in the United States were furnished by the Controller of the Currency to his visitor, who is one of the foremost financiers in Japan. All the branches of his institution between San Francisco and Washington have been inspected and the Japanese bank director will leave for England and the continent of Europe Wednesday.

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Creditors of insolvent national banks at different points in the West will hail with delight an announcement made by the Controller of the Currency declining further dividends in their favor. At the head of the list is the Chemical National Bank of Chicago, for which a third dividend of 10 per cent has been declared. This makes 80 per cent in all on claims proved amounting to $1,301,540. Northwestern National Bank of Big Rapids, Mich., has a second dividend of 15 per cent, or 40 per cent in all, amounting to $237,819. Two Nebraska banks also make a good showing according to the receivers' reports, the Nebraska National Bank of Beatrice getting a second dividend of 15 per cent, making 30 per cent thus far on $160,540, while the Citizens' National of Grand Island shows a second dividend of 15 per cent, or 40 per cent in all, on $187,091. Checks for these dividends have been made out at the Treasury Department and will be sent to creditors of the institutions as fast as possible.

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An effort is being made to commit the government to the Cotton States and International Exposition which is billed to begin at Atlanta, Ga., in September of next year and continue until Dec. 31, 1895. A favorable report has been made from the Committee on Appropriations in relation to the bill appropriating $200,000 for this enterprise, of which $50,000 is to be used for a building in which to display the government exhibit. Regarding this building the committee says: "It is desirable, if it can be done within figures given, that the Government Building now standing at Chicago shall be removed and put up at Atlanta." Provision is also made in the bill reported by the Appropriations committee for a company of United States troops to guard the government exhibit. Medals with appropriate devices are to be prepared at some mint of the United States for distribution among fortunate exhibiters.

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Controller Eckels, accompanied by his wife, will leave for Ottawa, Ill., the latter part of this week. Before returning to the capital Mr. Eckels will attend the annual meeting of the Iowa Bankers' Association at Des Moines the 13th inst.

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Ex-Congressman Riggs, who formerly represented the Quincy district in Congress, and Judge W. A. Vincent of Chicago are in the city for a trip in which business and pleasure are combined.

INNOCENT AS LAMBS.

INVESTIGATED SENATORS KNOW NOTHING OF SUGAR DEALS.

McPherson the Only One to Confess That He Made a Few Dollars in Wall Street —Secretary Carlisle Makes a Labored Explanation Touching His Connection with the Sugar Schedule—Nothing Said About the Party's Debt to the Trust— Vest Gets Indignant.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Senator Gray, as Chairman of the special committee to investigate the alleged operations of the sugar trust in connection with the tariff legislation, today submitted to the Senate the recent batch of testimony taken before that committee.

Senator Mills denied all knowledge of the reported secret interview of Secretary Carlisle on the sugar question, and said that he and Senator Jones and Senator Vest had prepared the sugar schedule as first reported, and he knew nothing of any memorandum for the schedule from the Secretary. He also denied all knowledge of the alleged Sunday conference of the Finance committee with those interested in securing sugar legislation. He said he had never heard of members of the sugar trust being in the Capitol while he was acting as a member of the Finance committee and that he had never met any of the members of the trust. The letter of introduction was merely a formal note containing only two or three lines. He declined to see Mr. Havemeyer. Senator Mills also denied any knowledge of contributions to the Democratic Campaign committee.

Statement of Mr. Carlisle.

Secretary Carlisle stated that Mr. Jones had requested him to have the sugar schedule prepared the morning of Saturday, the 5th of May, and had come to his house for that purpose, and had handed him a memorandum stating what he wanted done. After he went to his office he dictated the schedule, providing for the ad valorem duty of 40 per cent and the additional one-eighth of one cent on sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard. At 2 o'clock that day he went to the Capitol in response to a telephone message requesting his presence, taking the sugar schedule which he had put in shape with him. He found Senators Jones, Vest, and McPherson and Representative Breckinridge in the room of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and Senator Gorman afterwards came in. Mr. Carlisle continued:

After talking some time it was suggested by some one that instead of having 40 per cent ad valorem upon all sugars and one-eight of 1 cent additional upon sugars testing above No. 16 Dutch standard in color there should be a duty of 40 per cent upon all sugars below No. 16 Dutch standard in color and 45 per cent on all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, the additional 5 per cent being, as you will observe, equal to one-eighth of the 40 per cent on the other grades. That was talked about, and while it was not agreed to, because, as I say, there were only two members of the Finance committee present (Senators Jones and Vest), it seemed to be the impression that there would be no such kind of proposition to the committee. Thereupon some one asked me if I would not write it, I said: "I will just take this amendment which I have in my hand and interline it."

In addition to that they said they wanted to insert a clause that this schedule should not abrogate or in any manner impair the provisions of the Hawaiian treaty, and asked if I could not write that also. I said: "I will just take this paper and interline it." I took out the part which provided for one-eighth of 1 cent per pound additional and put in the provision for 45 per cent ad valorem. Then I added to it in my own handwriting—these interlineations being also in my own handwriting—all the provisions now contained in it with regard to the Hawaiian treaty, just as it is today.

Upon being asked by Senator Lodge whether he had advised the Finance committee as to whether it was better to have ad valorem or specific duties Mr. Carlisle said: "I have always been in favor of an ad valorem duty, but I do not remember that I gave them any such opinion then."

Secretary Carlisle denied there had been any intimation from any of his sugar trust visitors that the Democratic party was under obligations to the sugar trust. Mr. Carlisle denied in emphatic terms that he had ever made a secret call upon the Finance committee or made a demand upon them to protect sugar because of the Democratic party's obligations to the sugar trust.

Vest Enters Denials.

Senator Vest said that Mr. Carlisle was in the committee-room from time to time and consulted with the members of the committee in regard to the tariff bill, that he expressed great anxiety that the committee should agree upon some measures, and that it should become law, but he made no statement about party obligations to the sugar trust. Mr. Vest pronounced as "a lie made out of whole cloth" the story that he (Vest) had changed front on sugar and had said that he would be compelled to cease associating with Joe Rickey because of the suspicion which might be aroused by the fact that Rickey was a speculator. "I was for free sugar," he said, "but I was finally compelled to favor one cent a pound on raw sugar and no duty on refined sugar and no ad valorem."

Closing his testimony Mr. Vest said: "I have never used my official position for private purposes. Any statement that I have is absolutely false, as is also any statement that I ever gave any information or had any connection with the sugar trust—that is also absolutely false. If anybody can make the denial broader I wish he would do so."

Senator McPherson's testimony was devoted largely to an explanation of stock purchases and the method of conducting them. He said that he had agreed with the Finance committee as to the sugar schedule. "I did not," he said, "favor the sugar schedule presented, and I did rave some over that," but he added that he had never said anything about the Democratic party being under obligations to members of the sugar trust. He said that if his counsel had been taken the Wilson bill would have been accepted by the Senate committee without amendment. He said that he had never come in contact with any of the sugar refiners except Mr. Searles, who had called on him in his house and remonstrated against the schedule he had presented in committee.

Mr. McPherson stated that while he kept an office in Wall street and had been in the habit for the last seven or eight years of buying stocks as an investment and selling them he had not considered himself an operator in the usual acceptation of the term. He said that in addition to the purchases of sugar stock made by his son in February he had purchased some sugar stock in October and November and had sold it in December when Congress convened. Questions put by Senators Allen and Davis developed the fact that Senator McPherson's son had made a profit of about $1,000 on the stock bought the 22d and sold the 26th of February. Closely questioned by Senator Allen of Nebraska Senator McPherson stated that it was in the favor of the sugar trust to put up or down the price of its stock, and he knew this before his son bought the stock. He also knew that putting a tariff on sugar would tend to increase the value of the stock. He did not think it right to speculate in the stocks affected by legislation and had never done so. Senator McPherson stated that it had been very definitely decided between himself and his son that the telegraphic order for stock of Feb. 22 was not to be sent and that his son went to New York the night it was written. He thought the order had been carelessly left on the desk and had been inadvertently sent by a servant.

Warner Refuses to Give Names.

Representative John Dewitt Warner was examined on the basis of a newspaper statement that an effort, which had been instigated by men of great prominence in the Democratic party, had been made to cause Mr. Warner to cease his fight for free sugar while the tariff bill was pending in the House. Mr. Warner said that the suggestion had been made to him that if there was not a duty on sugar the sugar trust would beat the bill, but he declined to state from whom the suggestion had come; it was from members of the House of Representatives. Senator Davis asked witness how many times in the course of the consideration of the bill in the House it was intimated to him that persons in the sugar interest had contributed to the success of the Democratic party in New York. Mr. Warner answered that this phase of the question had frequently been suggested to him, not as information, but as a probability. In regard to the alleged campaign contributions by the sugar trust Mr. Warner said he had often heard it charged that there was one, possibly amounting to $300,000, but he knew nothing about it. Mr. Warner refused to give the names of Representatives and others with whom he had talked.

Senator Harris' testimony consisted of a general and specific denial of all the allegations upon which the investigation is based.

Senator Voorhees denied that Secretary Carlisle had visited the Finance committee and demanded protection for the sugar trust on the score of campaign contributions. Mr. Voorhees also declared that there was not a word of truth in the story of the Sunday meeting of the Finance committee, when it was alleged those interested in sugar occupied an adjacent room and prepared the sugar schedule while the committee waited.

MR. VEST MAKES PARTY EXCUSES.

Talks of the Sugar Trust and the McKinley Bill Schedule.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Thirteen Senators, six Democrats and seven Republicans, were in the Chamber today when the Senate entered upon the tenth week of the tariff debate. Senator Vest took the floor and made a short explanation concerning the controverted point in last Saturday's debate as to the existence of the sugar trust in 1890. He produced authorities to show that 8,926,000 shares of the stock of the Sugar Refining company were sold in the market in New York in 1890, which, at $100 per share, represented over $800,000,000. He had as much right to insinuate that the sugar trust dictated the sugar schedule in the McKinley bill as Senators on the other side had to impugn the action of the majority in the present Congress.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Ia.) followed Mr. Vest with an elaborate speech on the sugar schedule. It was, he said, by far the most important provision of the bill. It afforded one-third of the revenue produced by the bill. Mr. Allison declared that, according to numerous authorities, sugar could be refined cheaper here than in Germany and some other European countries. The schedule practically would prohibit the importation of refined sugars. It was not a schedule for protection but for prohibition.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) followed. He denied that the McKinley bill had given the people one ounce of free sugar. By imposing a duty of six-tenths of a cent on refined sugar it had taxed the people $23,000,000, all of which went into the pockets of the refiners. Besides $15,000,000 had to be paid out of the Treasury in the form of sugar bounties, so that the total sugar tax on the people of the United States amounted to $38,000,000, of which not one dollar had gone into the Federal Treasury. The duty which it was proposed to impose by this bill, he said, would cost the people about $50,000,000, of which $36,000,000 would go into the Treasury, $6,000,000 to the planters in the form of protection, and $8,000,000 to the refiners. The refiners would get but one-fourth of what they got under the present law.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) said the Democratic party had betrayed New England by striking down their industries in order to build up those of the South.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) denounced in bitter and caustic words the surrender of the Democratic majority to the sugar trust.

After making arrangements for a vote tomorrow the Senate went into executive session and a few minutes later adjourned.

MR. MORGAN'S TARIFF AMENDMENT.

It Is Directed Against Trust Combinations on Imported Articles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Senator Morgan today presented an amendment to the tariff bill directed against the formation of trusts in imported articles. The amendment declares all combinations, conspiracies, trusts, agreements, or contracts to be contrary to public policy and illegal and void when made by persons or corporations engaged in importing articles from foreign countries for the purpose of restraining lawful trade or to increase the market price in the United States of any article imported or of foreign manufacture into which such article enters. A violation of the provision is made punishable by fine or imprisonment. The seizure of articles imported in violation of this provision is also provided for.

CINCINNATI, O., June 4.—[Special.]—Twenty local whisky firms today appointed a committee of seven to correspond with wholesale dealers throughout the United States and urge the sending to Congress of protests against the bonded period and increase of the tax. This is a sequel to the recent meeting of the association, when the Kentucky members ran things and threw the Cincinnati men out.

CALUMET RIVER BRIDGE MEASURE.

The Bill to Extend Time for Construction Passed in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The galleries of the House were unusually well filled today, and on the floor there was a goodly array of occupied desks during the early part of the day. As the afternoon wore on the attendance thinned out and when adjournment came there was not a half-hundred members on the floor. Two Senate bridge bills were passed, one to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Delaware River by the Pennsylvania and New Jersey railroad company, and the other extending the time for construction of a bridge across the Calumet River. The Brawley State bank bill was discussed by Representatives Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) and Rayner (Dem., Md.) for the opposition and by Representatives Cobb (Dem., Ala.) and Oates (Dem., Ala.) in favor of it, and then the House agreed to a Senate joint resolution appropriating $10,000 to defray the expense of the sugar investigating committee.

The final vote on the State bank question will be taken at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. This conclusion was reached after a conference in Speaker Crisp's room today. A rule was thereupon drawn by the Rules committee providing for a continuance of general debate Tuesday, debate under the five-minute rule Wednesday, and a vote at 4 o'clock. The rule will be presented to the House tomorrow, and there is little doubt of its adoption.

PACIFIC FUNDING BILL OPPOSED.

View of Representative Maguire on the Railway Debt Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Representative Maguire of California appeared before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads today and made a strong protest against any funding bill or other arrangement which would release the estates of Huntington, Stanford, and others from personal liability to the government for the debts of the Central Pacific. At the request of Representative Maguire it was arranged that himself, ex-Congressman Sumner of California, and other members of the State delegation in Congress should address the committee Thursday.

Representative Maguire took the position that the failure of the Central Pacific to pay the debt to the government was due entirely to the diversion of earnings to the pockets of the syndicate, which under the law would have a fund created for the payment of the debt. He recommended that the government should proceed by foreclosure or by taking charge under the conditions of the franchise and appeal to the courts to secure the remainder from the Huntingtons, Stanfords, and others. Representative Wadsworth inquired if he did not favor government ownership, and Mr. Maguire explained that his plan was for government ownership of the roadbed and rights of way, with trains operated by private parties under government control.

FOR THE SURVEY OF ARID LANDS.

Bill to Be Drawn That Will Benefit the Dakotas and Other States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The arid land question, about which the Western members had much to say when the agricultural bill was before the House, was considered today by the House Committee on the Irrigation of Arid Lands. A subcommittee consisting of Representatives Sweet of Idaho, Hartman of Montana, Doolittle of Washington, Pence of Colorado, and Newlands of Nevada was instructed to draw a general bill along the lines of one for the survey of Idaho lands introduced by Representative Sweet. It will provide for a survey under the direction of the Secretary of War of the arid lands in Western States, with the preparation of maps showing the ditches or canals and reservoirs necessary for the reclamation of land, and reports upon the water available for irrigation, with estimates of the quantity of land possible of reclamation and of the cost. The States of Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, the Dakotas, and perhaps others will be included in the deal with a recommendation for an appropriation of $25,000 for each State.

Chas. E. Newton, the hatter, at 145 Dearborn street; all the latest styles.

VOORHEES IN A RAGE.

THE TALL SYCAMORE PLAYS THE ROLE OF BOOR.

Two Distinguished Representatives of the Woolen Interest Grossly Insulted by the Indiana Senator—He Tries to Have Them Ejected from the Marble Room Because They Protested Against Free Wool—Sharp Comment Is Made on the Churlish Deed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—[Special.]—There was a sensational scene in the marble room of the Senate this afternoon, which, while it has not become a matter of general news, was declared by Democrats who witnessed it as an outrage upon decency. It was during an interview between a prominent Senator and some Eastern wool men that big Dan Voorhees, Chairman of the Finance committee, came out of the Senate Chamber and grossly insulted the visitors. Not being content with the insult he summoned a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms and attempted to have them ejected from the marble room.

When the tariff hearings were in order last winter the wool men put in a late appearance and failed to secure proper audience with the Finance committee. Realizing that the various trusts were faring well by persistent lobbying the Wool Growers' Association sent two men here to see what could be accomplished. These men were Theodore Justice of the firm of Justice, Bateman & Co. domestic wool dealers of Philadelphia, and Gen. Ransom of New York, a Democratic member of the State Legislature, also a wool grower. Ransom is a very prominent man and at present owns quite a large block of wool. The pair has been laboring with individual Senators for several days, and it was in an official capacity, for they carry credentials from Judge William Lawrence, President of the National Association.

Angers the Tall Sycamore.

This afternoon they visited the Capitol and were invited into the marble room by a Senator who desired to read their documents and examine their samples of wool. The Senator who had shown an interest in the farmers was called aside and in his absence Senator Voorhees entered. Gen. Ransom and Justice, believing that the Finance Chairman was fair-minded and would listen to their cause, approached him with arguments. Gen. Ransom told him that the wool clip was now being prepared for the market, and asked that instead of putting it on the free list a duty of five cents per pound be given. He represented that this would be worth $18,250,000 to the farmers and would be a partial offset to the $40,000,000 that they propose to take away by the removal of all duty.

Voorhees as he listened to the arguments of the New York Democrat worked himself into a towering passion. In coarse language he made statements that were the reverse of actual facts. Gen. Ransom and Justice interrupted the Senator to set him right and to show by incontrovertible facts and statistics that the McKinley law had been the friend of the farmer. Voorhees no longer could contain himself. He became overbearing in his manner and insulting in his speech and demanded savagely: "Why do you wool growers come here at the last moment, on the eve of the passage of the bill, to interfere with legislation?"

Insults the Visitors.

Justice presented his credentials and explained that they were here at this time because they failed to get recognition at the tariff hearings when the trusts accomplished so much. The Senator interrupted, saying: "You may be respectable men, but you've got no business to come here, to enter the marble room, and to spread out your documents and samples. Now I will see that you go out."

Expostulation was in vain, and Voorhees stamped out of the room in search of an officer. Immediately a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms entered and prepared to eject the wool men. He being even tempered was prevailed upon to listen to an explanation. When he learned that the men were in the marble room upon the invitation of a Senator he concluded not to molest them. However, he set a watch upon their movements and made futile all attempts at further interviewing of Senators. Thereupon the wool representatives retired from the Capitol, indignant at the treatment they had received from the Chairman of a committee that had promised to be fair and impartial to all interests.

The parting remark of the Democrat, Gen. Ransom, was: "If we had belonged to the sugar trust Voorhees would have been perfectly willing for us to stay; but as we represented poor farmers and not the trusts we were kicked out."

This is the Democratic story over again, and one by one the Bourbons are finding out their own party.

BRITAIN'S RACE FOR AN ISLAND.

Its Reasons for Securing Control of a Rock in the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Whether Johnson's Island, reported to be the goal of the international race between the British and Hawaiian steamers, reported in advices from Honolulu, belongs to the United States, Great Britain, or Hawaii is likely to have little significance at present, for, according to information and belief of officers of the State Department, the real object of the race is not Johnson's Island at all, but Necker's Island. This island lies about 400 miles west of Honolulu, in latitude 23.34 north and longitude 164.37 west, and is nothing but a barren rock about 500 feet long, rising 360 feet above the waves. Once it was covered with guano, but it has long since been stripped and is left uninhabited. In fact, it is incapable of supporting human beings without outside aid. Hawaii has claimed the island, but this fact doubtless has prevented a colonization. It is part of the British colonial scheme, which will be fully ventilated at the important Ottawa conference about to assemble, to touch at this island with the cable from British Columbia to Australia. Then a short loop would bring the cable to Honolulu to pick up the paying business that might be gathered there. The British would prefer to run the main cable directly to the Hawaiian Islands, but they fear international complications and the loss of its control in an emergency should the cable touch anywhere else than on British soil. In fact it is very doubtful whether the cable could be landed at Hawaii without the assent of the United States under the present treaty stipulations, although in view of the importance of the cable for our own use it may be that such assent would not be withheld. As for the Necker Island, if the Hawaiian title is good, which cannot be determined at present, the United States Government unquestionably would be bound to protect the island republic in its rights against the world.

MR. CARLISLE ENTERS DENIALS.

Says He Does Not Contemplate Another Issue of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—It can be stated on the highest authority that the published statements that another bond issue is in contemplation are absolutely without foundation. Mr. Carlisle, when questioned today in regard to the matter, stated that the subject of another bond issue had not been mentioned in the Cabinet and he had had no conferences with the President regarding it. It is believed by those whose opinions are of value that the question of another issue of bonds will not be considered until the cash balance and the gold reserve are much lower than they are at present. The cash balance in the Treasury at the close of business today was $117,449,039, of which $75,466,166 is gold reserve. An engagement of $1,400,000 in gold for export is reported from New York, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve $74,066,166.

LOWREY BELL'S PLACE IS FILLED.

Charles Neilson, Maryland, Nominated for Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Charles Neilson of Maryland, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, vice Lowrey Bell, resigned.

Postmasters—P. A. Pearson, Kinsley, Kas.; John W. Clendenin, Anthony, Kas.; Joseph B. Fuste, Newton, Kas.; Harry McMillan, Minneapolis, Kas; Warren Knaus, McPherson, Kas.; Frederick N. Cooper, Lyons, Kas.; Sarah Blair Lynch, Leavenworth, Kas.; John E. Ireland, Iola, Kas.; J. M. McCowan, Emporia, Kas; David Swinehard, Dodge City, Kas.; William M. Sturm, Caldwell, Kas.; Edgar C. Post, Atchison, Kas.; Timothy Sexton, Augusta, Kas.

The terms of sixty-three Presidential Postmasters will expire this month. Most of them are in New York, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, and Iowa.

Fourth-class Postmasters were commissioned today at the following Western places: Illinois—Middlesworth, William Wilhelm. Indiana—Chelsea, S. D. Mills; Little Point, Henry Edwards. Iowa—Pilot Mound, J. P. Peterson. Michigan—Hardwood, A. C. Scholtz.

Charles Carroll of Shawneetown, who has been appointed an agent of the secret service of the Treasury Department, will be stationed at Chicago.

DENOUNCES THE ODIOUS INCOME TAX.

The Socialist Blow at Business—Impugns Our Credit with the Whole World.

New York *Sun* (

GRAINS ALL HIGHER.

STRONGER CABLES, DECREASING STOCKS, AND BAD CROP REPORTS.

Wheat Leads in the Advance but Fails to Hold—Improved Tone in the Foreign Markets—Advices from the Southwest Not All One Way—Some of Them Indicate Constant Deterioration in Ripening Wheat Fields—Speculation Narrow and Good Support Lacking.

Influences of a bullish character brought an advance of nearly 1c in wheat yesterday, but most of this was eventually lost. The big fight at the polls on the elevator question absorbed much of the attention of speculators, but the news at hand could not be ignored, and those friendly to the price were measurably satisfied. The opening found the professional traders without much wheat as a rule, and some of them were short, the market moving up readily on only moderate buying. The early cables were better all around. There was a decrease of 1,320,000 bu in the amount on ocean passage and Liverpool was steadier, the full advance for the day finally proving ½@1d. Then came the "visible" figures. The decrease was much larger than expected at nearly 2,000,000 bu and this carried the total under the old dead line of 60,000,000 bu, affecting the market sentimentally if not otherwise. Under these factors the best prices were made, July touching 56¼c. Subsequently there was reported an increase in the English visible of just enough to offset the decrease on ocean passage, and near the close the execution of a few selling orders broke the July to 55¼c, the market resting barely ½c better for the day. A number of bullish crop advices came from the Southwest, and no doubt received consideration, although the tenor of the news was not all of one character. The trouble with the whole thing, however, was the narrowness of the speculative market, which was little more than a scalping affair. Many of the big traders were devoting their attention to the work at the ballot-boxes, and it was the old story of a market so narrow that it was impossible to maintain a modest advance of a cent. Exports were fair at 245,000 bu, but the new business was unsatisfactory. New York final reported 24,000 bu taken. Locally a few lots spring were sold to millers. Receipts at all primary points were 366,000 bu and shipments 742,000 bu. Duluth reported recovery, while Paris was a fraction lower. The gold premium in Argentina dropped off sharply, and this suggested a falling off in wheat shipments. Trade on board was very dull. Sales were for No. 3 red winter, 55¼@56c for No. 2 do, and 53@54c for No. 3 spring.

Corn speculators are beginning to consider the dry weather and the reports coming forward to the effect that the young plant is not in the best condition. This and the slight falling off in the receipts of old corn were the influences yesterday; the price moving up nearly ¾c and closing ⅝@⅞c better for the day. The trade was small all around, yet fair strength was present throughout and there was no disposition to pound the market. July sold up to 38¾c and closed at 38¼@38⅝c. The visible decrease was only 152,000 bu, but stocks are not burdensome. Receipts were under the estimate, at 438 cars, and only 400 are expected for today. Receipts at all primary points were 669,000 bu and shipments 440,000 bu. Exports were 65,500 bu and local withdrawals from store 106,500 bu. Cables were generally steady, and the movement on ocean passage showed a decrease for the week of 688,000 bu. Cash corn was quiet but stronger. Sales in store and to go there were at 37¾@38¾c for No. 2 and 37¾@38c for No. 3. No. 2 for local sales were at 38¾@38¾c for No. 3, 38⅛@38⅜c for do yellow, and 38⅝@38¾c for No. 2.

Oats advanced ⅝@1c under good buying. September, the active scarce article, opened from the outside. The weather was dry and unfavorable to the new crop. The visible supply at 2,606,000 bu was about 241,000 bu smaller, and local stocks decreased 149,000 bu. Receipts were moderate at 173 cars, although 33 over the estimate. Less sold a good quantity of the September and Harper and Bishop-Jones sold the June and July. June went at 34¾@35¾c and closed with 35¾c bid, an advance of 1c. September ranged at 26⅜@27¼c, rosined at 27¼c, or ¾c higher. Samples 1c under an even grade. Under an excellent demand. Free-on-board sales were at 37⅛@38¼c for No. 3 white, 36@36¾c for No. 2, and 37¼@39c for do white.

Rye was quiet but firm, owing to small offerings. The visible decreased 49,000 bu, and is now 250,000 bu. No. 3 in store was 48c bid, and none offered. Samples of No. 2 sold at 49@49½c, an shade higher. September was 45c asked, and July firmer at 47c bid. Barley was dull and steady. Few buyers appeared, and receipts were very light. Sales were confined to 2 cars, 45@53c.

Millstuff's were in light request and steady. Bran sold at $71.00@71.25 and middlings at $13.75.

Provisions were about steady and that is all that can be said of a neglected market. The week opened with a big run of hogs, strengthening the belief that the supply will prove liberal throughout, and considering the product held up very well. Some of the packers express the belief that the receipts of hogs will prove large throughout the month, which, of course, would work against the price of product. Offerings yesterday were not burdensome, and the packers favored the market with some support. Angio taking ribs. Pork closed steady and lard 5c to 2½c, the July resting at $6.07½ asked, with cash fully 5c under. Cables reported a poor demand, with lard 6d lower at Liverpool. The shipping trade was only moderate in a small. Cash sales included 500 bris mess pork at $11.65, 1,250 tes lard at $6.62½@6.65, and 110,000 lbs loose at $6.30@7.35, and 50,000 lbs short ribs at $6.12½.

Flaxseed was without activity. There were no offerings, and bids indicated a firmer feeling. For No. 1 on track $1.38½ was bid, an advance of 5½c. September was firmer on news of dry weather, unfavorable to the new crop. It was wanted at $1.10¾, or ½c higher. Receipts were 9 cars; shipments, 10,513 bu. The only feature in timothy seed was a sale of September at $4.40. The cash market was dull and unchanged. Nothing was done in clover seed. Prime was quotably $6.00@6.00.

Trade Talk on 'Change.

The crop advices from the wheat fields were about as contradictory as usual. While many indicated a deteriorating condition, with a probability that the full measure of damage will only be apparent at the time of threshing, some telegrams spoke encouragingly of the outlook. Here is a specimen to Tom Bennett from his St. Louis representative: "Green-Larimore, who has 4,000 acres wheat in North Dakota, writes he never saw a finer prospect. A letter from Washington, Mo., says wheat splendid, some of it running sixty grains to the head."

A Kansas correspondent of Ward-Leland writes them substantially as follows: "After traveling fifty miles through some of the southern tier of counties find that the wheat is heading out poorly. Instead of showing a healthy golden color these heads are turning white and the grains are shrunken and in many instances unpromising. Do not believe one in 100 bu wheat will grade No. 2 red, and will not be over half a crop at the best."

Exceptional receipts of corn today are only 400 cars, compared with 500 inspected in a week ago. If the falling off means a natural drying up of the movement from the country it may be used to advantage by the bulls. But if due to lying up because of a scarcity of cash with which to move carry it may exert no such effect. Cash houses said yesterday that country stations are getting little corn from the farmers.

The feature in oats was the strength developed in the new crop deliveries, which have been inclined to sag. September sold up to 27½c. A telegram to Keegan said a third of the oats fields in Nebraska have been plowed up and the remainder should be, expressing the opinion that not 10 per cent of a crop will be raised this year.

C. A. Thorp & Co. have cleared the Norwegian steamer Cregga for Christiansand with a cargo of 15,000 bu wheat and 7,000 sacks of flour. The "in" cargo of fish, etc., proved profitable, and further like shipments are expected. It requires three weeks from Montreal to the Norwegian ports.

Including a small quantity of wheat worked late Saturday, yesterday's new business approximated 160,000 bu, all spring and all for milling purposes. Montague bought 65,000 bu No. 2 spring. The price was not made public, but it was understood that the property went at figures a shade under those previously demanded.

Bartlett-Frazier's cable said wheat was steadier, with advices to the effect that the River Plate shipments are falling off. Top cables reported a drop in the gold premium at Buenos Ayres to 270, compared with 400@410 last week.

Puts on July wheat sold at 55¾@55⅝c and calls at 56⅜c and 56¼c. Puts on July corn sold at 38⅛c and calls at 38⅝@38¾c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 58 cars; corn, 400 cars; oats, 200 cars, and 21,000 hogs.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Saturday	Range yesterday	Closed yesterday
WHEAT.			
June	53¾c	54@55⅝	54¾c
July	55¼c	55¼@56¼	55⅝c
Sept	57⅛c	57⅛@58	57⅝c
CORN.			
June	37⅝c	37⅛@38⅜	38c
July	37⅞c	38@38¾	38⅜c
Sept	38¼c	38¼@39	39c
OATS.			
June	34⅜c	34⅛@35	35c
July	31⅝c	31⅝@32¼	32c
Sept	27⅛c	27⅛@27½	27½c
MESS PORK.			
June	$11.67½	.....	$12.67½
July	11.72½	11.70@11.75	11.80
Sept	11.82½	11.80	11.80
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
June	6.65	$6.60@6.62½	6.82½
July	6.70	6.65	6.87½
Sept	6.75	6.71½@6.75	6.72½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
July	6.10	6.07½@6.10	6.10
Sept	6.10	6.07½@6.12½	6.12½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	June.	July.	Sept.
No. 2 wheat	64½c	65c	70c
No. 2 corn	37½c	37⅝c	40⅜c
No. 2 oats	27c	27⅛c	.....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Saturday by carloads:

	Contr't grades.	No. 2.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	12	19	3	34
Spring wheat	5	2	1	8
Corn	339	87	2	428
Oats	55	107	1	173
Rye	8	5	5	18
Barley	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	439	230	12	671

By canal: 3,000 bu corn and 5,000 bu oats.

Inspected out: 24,350 bu wheat, 166,533 bu corn, and 18,227 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 58 cars wheat, 400 cars corn, 200 cars oats, and 21,000 hogs.

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city at the close on the dates named (bu):

	June 3, 1894.	May 26, 1894.	May 29, 1893.	June 3, 1893.
Wheat	19,353,000	19,288,000	19,205,000	19,947,000
Corn	3,178,000	3,438,000	3,586,000	2,985,000
Oats	345,000	494,000	898,000	795,000
Rye	129,000	150,000	158,000	147,000
Barley	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Total	23,005,000	23,350,000	23,818,000	23,379,000

These figures show an increase of 85,000 bu of wheat, and a decrease of 260,000 bu of corn, 21,000 bu of rye, and 149,000 bu of oats.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain (bu):

	June 3, 1894.	May 26, 1894.	May 29, 1893.	June 3, 1893.
Wheat	59,394,000	61,329,000	62,044,000	70,267,000
Corn	7,495,000	7,547,000	8,275,000	8,198,000
Oats	2,606,000	2,847,000	2,494,000	4,636,000
Rye	250,000	299,000	314,000	375,000
Barley	100,000	103,000	130,000	377,000

These figures show a decrease of 1,935,000 bu of wheat, 152,000 bu of corn, 49,000 bu of rye, 2,000 bu of barley, and 241,000 bu of oats. For the corresponding week last year wheat increased 208,000 bu and corn 2,561,000 bu.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.	1893.
Flour, bris	6,748	9,987	10,196	11,440
Wheat, bu	12,541	28,167	5,005	264,900
Corn, bu	302,579	549,000	320,017	633,707
Oats, bu	303,229	347,150	263,841	736,505
Rye, bu	3,250	1,250	837	.....
Barley, bu	5,200	13,000	5,211	6,336
T. Seed, lbs	3,000	.....	400	27,128
C. Seed, lbs	350	4,000	900	.....
Oils, 52's, lbs	.....	12,350	3,350	2,697
F. Seed, bu	4,950	600	4,854	7,756
B. Corn, lbs	18,980	12,350	1,850	51,760
Cheese, lbs	302,972	177,027	185,780	144,670
Butter, lbs	724,492	1,182,741	738,615	566,796
Hides, lbs	29,950	12,563	31,350	55,360
Wool, lbs	286,514	56,400	566,623	290,451

In lake freights the demand for vessel room was light and rates steady on the basis of 1¾c for corn to Buffalo.

ON SOUTH WATER STREET.

Potatoes Advance Sharply—Poultry Dull and Weak—Butter Steady.

A moderate business was done in the street produce markets. Receipts of strawberries were much larger, Michigan arrivals alone being about 1,500 cases. Another sharp advance was scored in potatoes. They were decidedly scarce. The cold weather has set back the new crop perceptibly. The poultry market is sluggish and slightly declined. Dressers had filled up last week and the demand all around was tame. Butter and eggs were steady and cheese quiet.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality, and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extras, separator, 16¼c; firsts, 15½@16c; seconds to choice, 14@15c; ladles, 9@11c. Dairies: Fancy (Cooleys), 14c; firsts, 13c; seconds, 11c; packing stock, 9c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 15c per lb; fancy creamery, 14c; fancy dairies, 11½@12½c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 72½@75c; lard tierces, 97½@$1.00.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 8½c per lb; twins, 8¼c; Young Americas, 9@9½c; slightly skimmed, 7@7½c; Swiss cheese, 10@11½c; brick cheese, 7@7½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 13¼c per lb; Southern sun-dried apples, 6½@6c; peaches, 10@14c; blackberries, 7@8c; raspberries, 20½c. California: Prunes, 4@5c; Muirs, 3½@4c per box; loose, 4@5c per lb; prunes, 6@8½c, according to size; apricots, 15@16c.

EGGS—Fancy fresh-laid stock, 10c per doz.

GRAPE FRUIT—$3.00@3.25 per box to choice. $5.00@7.50 per brl; bananas, select, $1.50@1.75 per bunch; common to choice, $1.00@1.25; lemons, $2.25@3.75 per box; strawberries, $2.00@3.00 per 24-quart case; Michigan, $1.75@2.25 per 16-quart case; blackberries, $2.50 per 24-pint case; gooseberries, $1.30@1.40 per 16-quart case. California: Strawberries, $2.50@3.25 per 24-pint per box; seedlings, $2.00@2.50; cherries, $1.00@1.40 per 10-lb box.

HAY—The feeling was steadier. Sales were: On track: No. 1 timothy at $10.00; 10 cars upland prairie at $6.00@8.50. Receipts were 858 tons; shipments, 199 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 7½@8½c per lb; No. 2 do, 6½@7½c; No. 1 calfskin, 6½c; No. 2 do, 5c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¼@5c per lb; No. 2 do, 4@4½c.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 6½@7c per lb; broilers, 14@20c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 6c; ducks, 7½@8c; geese, full feathered, $5.00@5.50 per doz.

POTATOES—Burbanks, 94@98c per bu; Hebrons, 88@92c per bu; Early Rose, 86@90c per bu. New—New Orleans, 4.00@4.50 per brl.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, Mobile, $2.25@2.50 per crate; Charleston, $2.00@2.25; Norfolk, $1.25 per brl; beets, 35@40c per doz; cucumbers, home grown, 50@60c per doz; parsley, 15c per doz; watercress, 25c per doz; celery, New Orleans, 75c@$1.00 per bunch; Kalamazoo, 25c per dozen stalks, 40@50c per bushel; lettuce, $1.00@1.50 per brl; green peas, $1.00@1.15 per bu; string beans, $1.00@1.25 per brl; New Orleans, 75c@$1.00 per box; tomatoes, $3.00@3.50 per bu.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.15.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Wheat Advances a Cent—Movements and Closing Quotations of Grain, Cotton, Etc.

New York, June 4.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat advanced ¼@1c. Spot sales 96,000 bu, including 11,000 for export. No. 2 red, 1¾c under July in store and elevator; July closed ¼c under July, f. o. b., store; ⅛@⅜c under for canal, f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern spring, New York, 7½c over July f. o. b., store; ungraded 1@2c under July delivery. Options sales, 2,935,000 bu. Corn advanced ¼@½c. Spot sales, 40,000 bu, including 2 loads for export. No. 2, 43½@43¾c in store and elevator; July closed at 43¾c; 43¼c afloat; delivered: No. 2 white, 46c. f. o. b., afloat; steamer mixed, 43c. Option sales, 180,000 bu. Oats advanced ½@¾c; spot sales, 64,000 bu. Oats advanced 1c for spot and ⅝@1¼c for future deliveries. Spot sales, 80,000 bu. No. 2 white, 45c; do June and July, 43½c; No. 2 mixed, 54c; ungraded, 44@48c for white and 44@45c for mixed; No. 2 white, 48¾c. Options sales, 75,000 bu. Rye, nominal. Official quotations:

Months.	WHEAT. Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.	Saturday night.
June	57	57	57	57	56½
July	57¾	58¾	57¾	58	57¾
Dec	63¾	64¼	63¾	63¾	63¾
CORN.					
June	.....	.....	.....	43½	42¾
July	43½	43¾	43¾	43¾	43½
Sept	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¼
OATS.					
July	.....	.....	.....	41¾	40¾
Sept	.....	.....	.....	32	32
White—					
July	.....	.....	.....	43½	43

The visible supply of grain Saturday, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, is as follows: Wheat, 59,395,000 bu, decrease 1,935,000 bu; corn, 7,495,000 bu, decrease 152,000 bu; oats, 2,606,000 bu, decrease 241,000 bu; rye, 252,000 bu, decrease 49,000 bu; barley, 100,000 bu, decrease 2,000 bu.

BUTTER—Boss, 14@17c.

CHEESE—Fancy, 9¼@9¾c.

EGGS—11½@13c.

SUGAR—Raw, more active and steady; 89 test, 2⅝c; refined, steady. Sales, 5,000 tons centrifugals 96 test at 2⅝c, and 720 hhds muscovado 89 test at 2⅜c. Refined higher, but quiet.

COTTON—Declined 9@10 points, closing dull. Sales, 76,200 bales. Liverpool declined 4@4½ points, closing easy. Spot sales there 10,000 bales, at steady and unchanged prices. In Manchester yarns were dull and steady, cloths quiet. The receipts at Bombay for the half week were 22,000 bales, against 25,000 for the same time last year. New Orleans declined 8@11 points. December showing the most depression. The receipts at the ports today were 4,853, against 2,100 this day last week and 8,410 last year; thus far this week, 8,383; thus far last week, 8,895; thus far last year. Spot cotton was ⅛c lower; middling uplands, 7.15c. Sales, 100 for export and 710 for spinning. The Southern spot markets were generally quiet at unaltered quotations. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
June	1,400	7.09	7.08	7.06@7.08
July	6,100	7.19	7.13	7.16@7.16
August	35,300	7.18	7.13	7.14@7.15
September	7,100	7.19	7.15	7.15@7.16
October	8,300	7.25	7.22	7.21@7.22
November	5,600	7.29	7.26	7.25@7.26
December	10,200	7.35	7.31	7.31@7.32
January	2,000	7.40	7.38	7.37@7.38
February	200	7.47	7.45	7.43@7.45
March	100	7.51	7.51	7.49@7.50

COFFEE—Advanced 5 to 15 points, lost some of this and closed steady. Sales, 20,250 bags. Last week the American warehouse deliveries were 39,644 bags, against 58,823 for the same week last year. Havre declined ⅝@¾c. Hamburg advanced ⅛ pfennig. The American visible supply was 213,055, against 479,470 a year ago. Rio on the spot was dull and steady; No. 7, 15¾c. Sales, 1,000 bags; low grades Rio at 14¾c; and 9,000 bags Central American on private terms. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
June	2,000	14.90	14.85	14.90@14.95
July	4,000	14.90	14.85	14.85@14.90
August	2,500	14.40	14.35	14.35@14.40
September	7,750	13.90	13.80	13.85@13.90
October	500	13.55	13.55	13.50@13.55
December	2,500	13.15	13.15	13.10@13.15

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Market dull and weak. Engagements: To London, 3 loads grain, 1d.

COTTONSEED OIL—Dull and nominal; prime crude, 28½@28c; off crude, 26@28c; yellow butter grades, 35c; choice yellow, 33c; prime yellow, 32½c; yellow off grades, 31½@32c; prime white, 36@37c.

DRY GOODS—As the day wore away there was more stir in the market and through direct orders from principals and salesmen on the road the volume of sales was of fair importance. The request was chiefly for denims and ducks, linseys, comfortables, furnishing goods, notions, dress goods, etc. Printing cloths were quiet and firm at 2½ 11-16c for 64 squares, spot, with sales of contracts for July to October close to 2¾c.

PETROLEUM—Steady. Pennsylvania oil sales none. July option sales none. Closed 87¼c bid. Lima oil sales none. At Oil City, Pa.—Opened, 87¼c; highest, 87½c; lowest, 87¼c; closed, 87¼c. Runs, 84,238 brls. At Pittsburg, Pa.—Opened, 87½c; highest, lowest, and closing, 87½c. No sales.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 4.—WHEAT—Trading today was chiefly of the scalping order. There was little outside business except in the way of closing up some old transactions. There is no large amount of short wheat held in this market now, apparently such as has been sold against actual cash wheat held in store either here or in the interior. There was some selling against purchases in the country, which are rather liberal. The opening price of wheat was ⅛@⅜c higher than the close of Saturday, for the different months, and later there was a small advance of ¼c to ⅜c in the price of July and about ⅛c in the price of September, but both weakened later and sold off, as there was no apparent buying except by scalpers, and these had taken all they wanted before the midle of the day. Then there was more or less selling of previous purchases, and the market declined, closing about ⅜c to ½c higher than Saturday for futures, with cash wheat selling about the same price as the previous day. The rather large decrease in the visible supply had a tendency to harden the market and also reports from many places indicating too dry weather lent support. The extremely low prices prevented short selling to any extent, and the numerous disappointments of those buying for long account kept them out of the market, so that business was dull and little interest shown on the previous day. Receipts were 204,160 bu; shipments, 20,150 bu. Such liberal arrivals, and apparently all coming from fresh receipts in the country, were a weakening feature, as these country receipts into interior elevators are larger than had been expected. The market closed: June, 57¼c; July, 57⅞@57½c; September, 55@55½c. On track—No. 1 hard, 60½c; No. 1 Northern, 59c; No. 2 Northern, 57½c. The local flour mills were actively employed and the production for the day was estimated at 22,000 brls and with a possibility of exceeding that by 1,000 brls; shipments were 33,211 brls. Prices remained steady at $3.30@3.50 for patents; $2.00@2.30 for bakers'. Receipts at Minneapolis for the week, according to the *Market Record*, were 726,800 bu. Duluth 148,323 bu, making a total of 870,023 bu, against 1,800,000 bu last year and 1,500,000 bu the same week two years ago. There are now in Minneapolis regular houses 9,820,000 bu. In Minneapolis private houses 870,000 bu. A decrease for last week of 43,000 bu in private houses and 23,000 bu in country elevators, leaving approximately 2,910,000 bu in the larger country elevators. The total supply in the Northwest, including Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, and country elevators, is 21,574,000 bu, against 29,346,000 bu last year at this time. There was a total decrease of wheat supplies in Minneapolis in the past week of 66,000 bu, and a decrease of 180,000 bu during the last week. The same authority estimates the marketing by farmers in the Northwest of a little more than 800,000 bu last week, which is larger than was expected. There is a prospect of about 100,000 bu a day to be marketed this week by farmers.

Baltimore, Md., June 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firmer; spot, 56¼@56⅝c; month, 56@56⅝c; July, 57⅛@58c; August, 57⅝@58c; steamer No. 2 red, 58@58¼c. Receipts, 13,231 bu; stock, 11,183 bu; sales, 25,000 bu; milling wheat by sample, 55@57c. Corn—Dull; spot, 43½@43¾c; month, 43¾@43⅞c; steamer mixed, 42¾@43c. Receipts, 13,539 bu; stock, 95,764 bu; sales, 9,000 bu. Southern corn—By sample, 45¼@46½c; do by grade, 46@47c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 36½c; No. 2 mixed do, 33¼c. Receipts, 7,000 bu; stock, 23,000 bu. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 55@56c. Receipts, 800 bu; stock, 5,171 bu. Grain freights—Quiet and easy; steam to Liverpool, per bu 1½d June; Cork for orders per quarter, 2s 3d@2s 6d June; cotton per 100 lbs, 16c; flour do, 6c.

St. Louis, Mo., June 4.—GRAIN—Wheat opened stronger and advanced ¼c, but eased off some later and closed ⅛@⅜c above Saturday; cash, 51½c; July, 52¼@52½c; August, 52¾c; September, 54c. Corn—Strong and closed ¾@⅞c above Saturday; cash and June, 35½c; July, 36¾c; September, 37½c. Oats higher and active; cash, 37@37¼c; July, 30½c; August, 27½c; September, 27½c. Rye, firm at 45c. Receipts—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 295,000 bu; oats, 33,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 106,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu.

Toledo, O., June 4.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, steady; No. 2 cash, 56c; July, 54½c; August, 55¼c. Corn dull, steady; No. 2 cash, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 41c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 30¼c; No. 2 white, 38. Rye quiet; cash, 50c. CLOVERSEED—Dull, easy; prime cash, $5.25; October, $4.70. Receipts—Wheat, 6,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 1,500 bu; oats, 500 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., June 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—Steady; No. 2 hard, 52c bid; No. 2 red, 48@48½c; No. 3 red, 46@47c; rejected, 41@43c. Corn—Slow and weak; No. 2 mixed, 35@35¼c; No. 2 white, 36¼c. Oats—Unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 26½@27c; No. 2 white, 27@27½c. Receipts—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 1,500.

Duluth, Minn., June 4.—WHEAT—Weak; No. 1 hard, cash, 58¾c; June, 58¾c; July, 59¾c; No. 1 Northern, 57¾@58c; No. 2 Northern, 57¼c; July, 57¾c; September, 57c; December, 58¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 54¾c; No. 3, 50¼c. On track—No. 1 Northern, 57¾c. To arrive—No. 1 Northern, 59¾c. At inspection, 15. Receipts, 20,378 bu; shipments, 85,540 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, 58¾c; No. 1 white, 60c. Corn—Higher; No. 2, 43c; No. 2 yellow, 42½c; No. 2 corn, 42¼c; No. 3 corn, 41¾c. Oats—Sales: No. 2 white, 42c; No. 3 white, 41c; No. 2 mixed, 40c, closing higher, 42½@43c for No. 2 white.

Peoria, Ill., June 4.—GRAIN—Corn—Firm, inactive; No. 2, 38¾c; No. 3, 37c. Oats—Active, higher; No. 2 white, 37¼@37½c; No. 3 white, 36@37c. Whisky—Firm; highwine basis, $1.15. Receipts—Corn, 58,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu. Shipments—Corn, 20,050 bu; oats, 89,100 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., June 4.—RESIN—Firm; strained, 87½c; good, 92½c. SPIRITS—Nothing doing. TAR—Firm at $1.35. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Easy; hard, $1.00; soft, $1.70; virgin, $2.15. At Savannah, Ga.—SPIRITS—Firm; 28½c; sales none. RESIN—Firm; $1.05.

Sight, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—Fifty-four thousand bu sold on the Board of Trade at 16¼c per lb. A resolution was passed that hereafter offers with the stipulation "Delivered in Elgin" should not be received on call.

THEIR BOAST SHOWN TO BE FALSE.

The Southerners Not Better Soldiers than the Men from the North.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* In his sensational speech at Richmond the Rev. R. C. Cave [ex-reb of St. Louis] presented only one-half of the case of the South against the North. He dwelt glowingly upon the alleged superiority of Southern blood and breeding, but he did not do justice to the boasted preeminence of Southern physical capacity. It must have been a disappointment to his audience that he did not give some better reason for Appomattox than "overwhelming numbers and unlimited resources." At the beginning of the war it was suggested that such a result might ensue from such conditions, and the answer came back in a scornful tone that the disparity of numbers would count for nothing because of the overplus of personal courage and potency on the part of the South. Mr. Cave surely well remembers that this assumed advantage was even stated with mathematical precision. It was proclaimed that one Southern man was equal to seven Northern men, and the fighting was inaugurated with full confidence in that theory. There was much contemptuous talk about the lack of martial spirit and ability among the people who did not propose to let the Union be dissolved, and a corresponding flow of threatenical language kept the special audiments in that respect of the people who held slaves and swore by Calhoun. Mr. Cave was curiously derelict in not recalling this aspect of the controversy.

The sober truth is that in the battles of real importance, as a rule, the two contending armies were about evenly matched, and the one Southerner found a single Northerner quite a sufficient task for his prowess. There were more men enlisted on the Federal than on the Confederate side, it is true, but that fact was balanced, for military purposes, by other points in favor of the South. The North had to invade and fight where nearly the whole white population were deadly enemies, and that counted for much. The Confederates were in their own country, operating on the defensive, with no lines of communication to protect, and hence were able to concentrate their strength and make it effective against a much larger force. But the one to seven theory was never vindicated.

There was no want of gallantry on either side so far as that was concerned. The Confederates fought bravely in every instance and they met men who were at least equal to them in that regard, man for man, and who finally defeated them in fair combat. This is one of the historical and significant facts of the war. The "overwhelming numbers" explanation of the collapse of the Confederacy is not an adequate one in the sense that the South had better soldiers than the North, and orators who speak upon the subject should govern themselves accordingly.

How He Escaped.

Dashaway—"What luck did you have in Texas?"

Billboard (the theatrical)—"I played to full houses."

Dashaway—"That's great luck, old man."

Billboard—"Yes. They were so full that they couldn't shoot straight."—*Life.*

GOLD KEEPS GOING.

EXPORTS WILL BE $1,400,000 AND STERLING RATES ARE STRONG.

Financiers Are Watching with Much Interest to See What Move the Government Will Make to Replenish Its Gold Stock—Failure at St. Joseph, Mo., Occasions Some Apprehension—Regular Ticket Elected at the Stock Exchange—Market Exceedingly Dull.

Engagements of gold for export by today's steamers amount to $1,400,000. Sterling rates are unchanged, and it seems likely that gold shipments will continue all the week. The decrease in gold reserve begins to attract more attention as the reserve gets down toward a point where the government must soon be forced to take some step to replenish it. No one, of course, casts the least doubt on the ability of the government to do this, but there is a good deal of interest as to the method. The most general impression among bankers here is that bonds will have to be taken in the East or abroad if they are issued at a high rate and sold at a premium. Chicago took little interest in the last issue and bankers see no reason why they should take more interest in a similar issue at this time. A popular loan at a low rate issued at par would unquestionably be well distributed, and Chicago investors would take their full share. But it is not thought probable that such an issue will be made.

Speculative circles are unquestionably coming to the belief that the tariff is to be settled in a comparatively short time. The New York market was strong on that theory yesterday, and stock brokers and operators with the best sources of Washington information express confidence that the tiresome discussion will soon be at an end. Opinions vary as to how pronounced the industrial revival is going to be when the question is settled, but every one admits that the present status of the tariff discussion is a serious obstacle in the way of a revival, and that the road to recovery will at least be clearer when manufacturers and importers know just what basis they are standing on.

The failure of a large wholesale house at St. Joseph, Mo., seemed to be counted a matter of considerable importance in local financial circles. St. Joseph is looked upon as one of the most conservative of Western cities, and a failure of so much importance in the wholesale trade there is regarded as especially unfortunate. Bankers who had some knowledge of the situation expressed fear that this failure might not be alone, and that a connection between this firm and another in Omaha might lead to trouble there. Financiers have been watching the jobbing trade with particular care lately to see if the continued dullness is going to show its effect in the way of commercial disasters, and rather more than usual importance is attached to any large failure of this kind.

Railroad earnings in Great Britain are of interest as indicating the extent to which trade is recovering there. The gross receipts for two weeks of the year have been compiled showing the earnings of all the principal roads of Great Britain, and without exception there is an increase. The increase is not large, however, and is irregularly distributed. It is interesting to note that the roads which usually draw an important part of their traffic from export business to the United States show the smallest increase, while the principal gains are made by roads where the traffic has been stimulated by the activity in ship building, caused by requirements of the navy. As a whole the traffic statements indicate a partial recovery of business, but this recovery is unequally distributed over the country, and it is not yet of importance enough to say that any marked revival has set in. It furnishes another illustration, too, of the marked effect on the volume of business which is caused by even our own decreased demand for the manufactured products of that country occasions.

This week's averages of the New York banks compare as follows with the same period in 1893 and 1892:

	June 2, '94.	June 3, '93.	June 4, '92.
Loans	$315,663,300	$341,690,300	$329,375,700
Deposits	372,138,400	431,611,200	342,031,000
Circulation	9,933,600	5,570,500	5,733,900
Legal reserve	93,034,600	107,902,800	106,093,925
Legal tenders	121,981,100	58,688,900	55,159,200
Total r'e'v'e	$220,999,700	$128,840,300	$159,195,000
R'e'v'e r'qu'r'd	143,034,600	107,852,800	135,515,250
Excess r'e's'v'e	77,965,100	20,987,500	23,679,750

Although Hammonds is at present very much down on its luck, a more hopeful feeling is being entertained in regard to the Rand, says the London *Financial Times.* It is true that company began the present year with a debit balance of some £51,000, but speedy progress is being made towards wiping this out. It is understood that at the end of April, as the result of the four months' working, the debit had been reduced to about £16,000, the fat part of the year being unusually better than expected. It was feared, however, that the receipts would fall off in the current month. This anticipation has not been borne out, and it was understood yesterday that the returns from Johannesburg and from Smithfield that the first fortnight of May had actually reduced the deficit to £8,000, the two weeks having shown a handsome profit over before. It is to be hoped that the effect of the present visit of the Hammond Chairman to the States will be to produce equally good results for that company in the future.

The election at the Stock Exchange yesterday brought out the largest vote ever polled there, the total being 226. For President, A. O. Slaughter received 223, John A. Mitchell 222, and W. B. Walker 1. For Treasurer, Byron L. Smith received 166; John J. Mitchell, 60; for member of the Governing committee to serve two years, William Salomon, 154; J. C. Orchard, 68; for members of the Governing committee to serve three years, Charles C. Yoe, 143; Edwin D. Morgan, 142; E. M. James Johnson, 147; Charles Henrotin, 147; Edward M. Switzer,

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ell Higher—Hogs Open
Close Firm.
d shipments of live stock

ttle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
5,000	300	43,000	13,000
3,532	4,466	159,027	62,534
3,500		13,000	1,000
3,305	107	54,306	5,930

estimated at 21,000 hogs, 00 sheep.
ere below expectations and m all sources. All desira- e steers sold 5@10c higher, ere firm at last week's clos- t averaging 1,306@1,508 he top of the market, but cell at $4.80. Beef cattle lbs sold at $3.65@4.55; ens steers, 803@1,057 lbs, 2.10@3.50; ten loads, 1,410 4.45; native cows and heif- $2.50@3.25; bulls, $2.00 $2.00@4.25; and stockers 50.
opened 5@10c lower, but st of the decline regained. ut the demand was active only 5,000 of the 46,000 he sold. The quality was good, rages were comparatively t $4.30@4.80; bulk, $4.65 ight, $4.40@4.70; bulk, 3.25@4 60; bulk, $4.50@ 48,401 hogs arrived, the 902.
ock sold well at full former- moner grades were weaker ower. Sales included some @; 84-lb Mexican, $3.80; contract export sheep, 118 78 lbs, $2.50@3.50; lambs, mbs, mostly $4.75@5.00.

RKETS ELSEWHERE.

4.—BEEVES—Receipts two e sale; market active, 10c ative steers, choice, $4.70 prime, $4.47½@4.60; me- 4.45; inferior to ordinary, 2 cows, $2.30@3.80; poor 75@3.35. European cables steady at 10@11½c per merican refrigerator beef lb; exports today, 836 rters of beef. Calves—Re- ; market active, ½c per lb to prime; 4@5½c per lb; k calves, 8@3½c. SHEEP two days, 14,717; 48 cars ve; sheep, poor to prime; yearlings, $4.75@5.00; om lambs, $5.25@6.62½; days, 10,861; steady at e for extremen weights.
une 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,700; market steady to $2.40@3.50; Texas cows, $2.30@4.50; native ers and feeders, $2.65@ 5. HOGS—Receipts, 3,700; ket active and steady to 4.45; heavies, $4.40@ 0@4.47½; mixed, $4.35@ 40; Yorkers, $4.30@4.40. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,700; ts steady.
ne 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, a, 200 head; no good na- grades firm; steers of ought $4.05@4.10; cows ows, $2.10@2.80; Texas 0 cows, $2.00@2.40. Hogs ; shipments, 1,700 head; ts stropped prices 5c; top $4.45@4.47½.
ne 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, ong to 10c higher; steers, e, $2.90@3.90; Texans, 4.25@3.70; feeders, $2.70@ 4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; active and lower; ight, $4.37½@4.45; bulk, Receipts, 500 head. Mar- 0; lambs, $3.50@4.65.
4.—HOGS—Receipts, 600; ments, 519; 5c lower; $4.48 CATTLE—Receipts, 200; ments, 830; dull; feeders, 2, $2.25@3.15; cows, $1.25 2.40; oxen, $1.50@2.75.

Club-House.

finest club-house for fac- belongs to Dr. Warner's Bridgeport, Conn., where are employed all the year. s, as it is called, is open, the girls in the factory, with class instruction in oral work, the domes- ethods, and physical de- orium has a seating ca- time to time lectures, entertainments are provid- h the circulating library oom abundantly supplied There are six marble restaurant, where foods cost. These benefits nat- ice class of labor. Girls ake up clerical work learn ve coraline, make garters, c.

by Come From.

blocks used for paving in m Stone Mountain, a solid eorgia.

$7,000
CHICAGO
BONDS
Sale.

ceived at the office of the the City of Chicago until noon on the twentieth day ,787,000 City of Chicago ng descriptions:

	$785,000.00
Bonds	346,000.00
000.00	
000.00	656,000.00
	$1,787,000.00

for the purpose of retiring ior maturing 1st July, 1894, on of $510,000 Town of Lake nality issued in 1869, prior to Constitution of the State of e denomination of $1,000 and July, 1894, and are payable m date, with interest at the) per annum, payable semi- pal and interest payable in change National Bank, New

ved for each issue separately y any part thereof.
e per cent of the amount bid.
ght to reject any and all bids LIAM K. ACKERMAN, City Comptroller.

GE LOANS.
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15 Tribune Building.

TERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
L-ST., NEW YORK, April eeting of the stockholders Chicago and Northwestern e election of directors and other business as may come be held at the office of the Thursday, June 7, next, at will close on Saturday, May on Friday, June 8, next. date their voting proxies by IN HUGHITT, President.

OF THE
and Pacific Railway Co.
MAY 1, 1894.
the Stockholders of the CHI- AND PACIFIC RAILWAY on of Directors, pursuant to , of such other business as ill be held at the office of the Chicago on MONDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. E. E. CABLE, President.

S. & CO. Commission Merchants, and Cash Grain, Provisions and Stocks. PRIVATE WIRES.

CANNOT SELL WEEDS.

CIGARET ORDINANCE PASSED OVER THE MAYOR'S VETO.

Jimson Weeds, Poisons, Glycerine, and Sugar Must Not Enter Into Their Manufacture—Amendments Are Suggested and Voted Down—Changes Asked in Water Rebate Order—Railroads Must Light All Crossings or Public Property—Strong Order Given.

Mayor Hopkins sent to the Council last evening a mild-mannered veto message of the anti-cigaret ordinance passed at the previous meeting. But the Aldermen paid but scant attention to it, and it was rumored in the lobbies that it was a mere perfunctory performance on the part of the city executive to redeem a promise made to a delegation of cigaret dealers and their attorneys some days ago. Ald. McGillen, who introduced the ordinance, met the Mayor's objection with a motion to pass the measure over the veto and the motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS.

Coughlin,	Stanwood,	Pack,
Epstein,	Knowles,	Currier,
Best,	Kammerling,	Kleinecke,
Ballard,	Keats,	Finkler,
Marremner,	Ryan,	Chapman,
Madden,	Lammers,	Schlake,
Wall,	Schermann,	Butler,
Deist,	Kunz,	Conway,
Martin,	Gesselin.	Sayle,
Cooke,	O'Connor,	Carey.
W. J. O'Neill,	Powers,	Mulcahy,
Slepicka,	Gallagher,	Morchant,
Morrison,	Hage,	Utesch,
Sidwill,	Ehlert,	Noble,
Engel,	Brachtendorf,	Kerr,
Rohde,	McGillen,	Shepherd,
Dorman,	Muelhoefer,	Howell,
Watson,	Keily,	O'Neill,
Campbell,	Schendorf,	Chadwick,
Kabler,	Larson.	Reed—60.

NAYS.

Hepburn,	Mann—2.	

Absent—Smith, Kent, Brennan, Mahoney, Schlake, Bigane—6.

Ald. McGillen in supporting his motion said: "The cigaret nuisance of last year and the year before is likely to become a curse this year. It kills off more youths than the smallpox. I don't think we ought to palter with it. If the ordinance as passed is not good enough let it be amended. That can be done best when there is something to amend. If the veto prevails there will be nothing to amend. I am afraid if the ordinance is sent to a committee it will not come back to the Council soon. We would better stand by the ordinance."

Cigaret Evil Worse than the Plague.

Ald. Madden supported Ald. McGillen's motion. He went further than Ald. McGillen and said the cigaret evil was worse than a plague. The ordinance before the Council had the indorsement, as he understood it, of the President of the Board of Education and of the school principals. The Mayor's amendments might be all good enough in their place. But they could be incorporated in a new ordinance, if that was deemed necessary. Better apply the remedy at once than wait for a committee's thinking.

Ald. Ryan supported the ordinance and said youths and children were not the only victims of the evil. Adults, politicians, and public officers—even Mayors—sometimes suffered from the use of cigarets. The ordinance ought to stand and ought to be enforced. Ald. Cooke said that in the section where he lived there were several schools, and their patrons all protested against the sale of poison in the shape of cigarets. He had been complimented for voting for this ordinance. The Council had been complimented for passing it by the public press and the people. The Council should not reverse its good record in the matter. It had been said that sugar was not harmful. In itself sugar is not harmful, but sugar in combination with glycerine made a deadly poison which when inhaled or swallowed resulted injuriously. The cigaret evil affected the mind as well as the body, and the ordinance ought to be passed.

Ald. Hepburn wanted the Mayor's suggested amendments incorporated, but his motion to that effect was not seconded and the ordinance was passed over the veto by the vote given.

The veto message is as follows:

Veto Message of Mayor Hopkins.

It is needless to emphasize that I am in sympathy with any measure that will tend to drive from the market cigarets containing poisonous or otherwise harmful substances, peculiarly in view of the fact that the smoking of cigarets is to largely practiced by people of immature age. But the ordinance before me includes among the prohibited substances two—namely, sugar and glycerine—the use of which in the manufacture of cigarets is, as I am advised by the highest chemical authorities, entirely harmless, as will more fully appear from the communications of Profs. Haines and Long hereto attached for the information of the Council. While certain articles of property are subject to the exercise of the police power of the State as delegated to the city authorities, this power cannot lawfully be exercised under the pretense of health regulations to prohibit the admixture of harmless substances into articles of merchandise. To leave the ordinance in its present frame would therefore expose it to the objection that it is unreasonable, oppressive, and in restraint of trade, and would subject it to successful attack in the courts and thus frustrate the very object of its enactment. As I am in full accord with your honorable body in its desire to prohibit the use of deleterious substances in the manufacture of cigarets offered for sale in the City of Chicago I suggest that the ordinance be amended by striking out the words "glycerine" and "sugar." If so amended I shall be glad to give it my executive approval.

The ordinance is in the following form:

Be it ordained, that no person, firm, company, or corporation shall expose for sale, sell, or offer for sale to any person or persons, corporation or firm, directly or indirectly, within the City of Chicago, any cigaret or cigarets containing opium, morphine, glycerine, jimpson weed, belladonna, or sugar. Any person, firm, company, or corporation violating this ordinance shall be fined not less than $50 and not exceeding $100, and a further penalty of $25 for each and every day the person, firm, company, or corporation persists in such violation after a conviction for the first offense.

Vetoes Order to Rebate Water Rates.

The Mayor disapproved the order directing the Commissioner of Public works to rebate water rates on buildings and flats that are not occupied. His message said that the ordinance was too indefinite, affording no rule to determine the extent that a building had been unoccupied and the means of assessing an equitable rate. In closing the Mayor suggested the subject of amending the water ordinance be referred to the appropriate committee that an ordinance might be drawn which would do justice alike to the city and the property-owners. Any ordinance providing for rebates or deductions from the water rates now fixed by ordinance, he said, should provide:

First—In case of buildings other than flats no rebate should be allowed except from the time when in pursuance of notice from property-owners the water is cut off by the city and until upon like notice the water is again turned on by the city.

Second—In case of flat buildings where the water from one flat could not be turned off without destroying the supply for other flats that no deduction for one or more flats less than the whole number should be allowed, except upon proof that they have been vacant for a continuous period of at least two months.

Third—That no abatement should be allowed except at the expiration of the term for which the rates are charged, and then only by way of credit upon the charge for the succeeding period. In no event should money actually received upto the city treasury be returned.

The order was recommitted to the Judiciary committee.

Ordinances Must Not Discriminate.

Mayor Hopkins vetoed ordinances for the improvement of Elston and Milwaukee avenues and in his accompanying message took a glance at a possible monopoly. He said:

I ask a reconsideration of these ordinances together because, except as to the locality of the improvement authorized, they are identical in terms. Each of them provides that the brick used shall be the "Hallwood patent paving brick." If anything in the policy of the city can be regarded as settled by the repeated and concurrent action of the legislative and executive branches of its government it is determined that the charter provision requiring free competition in the purchase of materials for street improvements shall be enforced. This policy has found expression in executive vetoes of ordinances limiting the city to asphaltum, the product of a particular lake in a particular island, and to vitrified brick manufactured from materials found only in two particular localities. These expressions of executive opinion have not only been approved by the legislative branch of the City Government, but the Council has emphasized this policy not only by an order directing that the Department of Public Works shall report no ordinance in contravention thereof, but also by an ordinance which in terms amends all ordinances heretofore passed by the insertion of words authorizing the widest competition in respect to asphaltum.

The votes by which the ordinances were passed were reconsidered and the subject matter referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys West.

An ordinance forbidding the use of clay holes for garbage dumps was sent to Committee on Health.

Ald. Noble sent in an ordinance directing that in all the city contracts for street paving the use of Pitch Lake Trinidad asphaltum be not specified, but that the contracts read, "Trinidad asphalt or asphaltum equal thereto." The ordinance was passed.

Ald. Carey introduced an order that was passed directing the Corporation Counsel to report by what authority the Chicago and Eastern Illinois company charges more than five cents fare on its suburban trains between Polk and Sixty-third streets.

To Ask Help for Pullman Strikers.

Ald. Chadwick introduced the following:

WHEREAS, 20,000 people are now without sustenance in the Pullman district of this great City of Chicago and thousands are in hunger and want, not even having the bare necessities of life, the character of the citizens being shown by the fact that although three weeks have elapsed since the inauguration of the strike there has not been an arrest or disturbance of any kind. These people need assistance; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Council that his Honor, the Mayor, issue an appeal to the people of the City of Chicago for the assistance of these people, who are in great want.

The order was passed.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys North reported the Polinsky elevated road ordinance and it was made a special order for consideration next Monday night.

Ald. Cooke introduced an ordinance for a grade crossing on West Sixteenth street for a switch to Felix & Marston's warehouse. The ordinance was sent to the Committee on Streets and Alleys West.

Ald. Rohde introduced an order directing that the Illinois Central be directed to remove its lake park station between Van Buren and Congress streets. The order was sent to the Committee on Streets and Alleys South.

Railroads Ordered to Light Crossings.

Ald. Gallagher introduced the following order:

WHEREAS, At a regular adjourned meeting of the City Council held March 26, 1890, an ordinance was passed by the Council and signed by the Mayor and duly became a valid ordinance of this city, which among other provisions enacted that "all persons, firms, companies, or corporations owning, operating, or leasing any railroad in said City of Chicago shall sufficiently light all portions of their tracks crossing any street, alley, park, public or private way in such manner and at such places as shall be satisfactory to the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works and that in the event of failure or neglect to so provide such lighting then the City of Chicago shall cause the same to be lighted at the expense of such persons, companies, or corporations aforesaid; and,

WHEREAS, Said persons, companies, or corporations aforesaid, owning, operating, or leasing railway tracks and grounds in Chicago have from the passage of said ordinance up to the present time totally neglected to conform to said ordinance requiring such lighting and have openly treated it as a downright nullity, and have in no way, shape, or manner conformed to the said provision as to lighting their tracks or grounds; and also

WHEREAS, The fact has become a matter of general knowledge that miles of our streets and public places are at this present time and without any authority for such dangerous illegal use in the possession of various railroad companies, who have seized upon the same and invaded the public thus with ponderous obstructions ruinous to adjoining property and preventive of business—in effect a series of gigantic robberies—and have in one instance at least placed a depot and the transaction of business of one of those absorbers of public property on a public park; and

Past Administrations Were Lax.

WHEREAS, While during past civic administrations these offenses against the people's rights have passed unchallenged and unrepressed by the people's servants, yet it is believed and hoped that we now have a law department which is ready and willing to compel these law defying corporations to drop their grasp on the people's property and to live up to and abide by the ordinances of the city. Therefore, be it and it is hereby

ORDERED, That the City Law Department inform the Council at the next regular meeting if any steps have as yet been taken to enforce the removal of any obstructions placed by railways on any of the streets of the city and especially the removal of such obstructions as were recently ordered by the Council, and also that the Commissioner of Public Works in view of the continued neglect or refusal by certain railway companies to light their tracks and grounds at the places designated by the ordinance passed March 26, 1890, proceed forthwith to have the same lighted in a manner which shall be satisfactory to the Mayor and to said Council and report at the cost and expense of the violating corporations.

Ald. Gallagher called for the passage of the order. Reference to different committees was demanded. Discussion and cross-questioning followed quickly, and the order was read again. Several Aldermen attacked the measure. Ald. O'Neill (Thirty-fourth) came to the rescue. "I don't want to be so plain," he declared, "as to ask what is the inducement to the opposition, but it is astonishing that I have had to fight railroad corporations almost alone on this floor." The order was passed.

Ald. McGillen secured the passage of an order for an ordinance providing more severe punishment for littering the streets with waste paper. Ald. Peck introduced an ordinance allowing the Chicago Dock and Canal company to retain its tracks in North Water and Illinois streets, east of St. Clair street, for ten years. It was sent to the Railway committee.

Ald. Powers sent in a communication from the Trade and Labor Assembly asking the Council to memorialize Congress for a better life saving service at Chicago.

FRASER RIVER FLOOD IS STILL RISING.

Four Million Dollars Lost Already and No Abatement in Sight.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 4.—Four million dollars will hardly cover the present loss by Fraser River flood, and there is yet no sign of abatement. Waters are still rising, and as the warm weather continues and melts the snow in the Rockies there is no immediate prospect of beginning the work of restoration. One prominent railway official thinks the loss of life will reach 100, though conservative estimates are not so high. Bridges, trestles, tunnels, and tracking along the Canadian Pacific have gone, and the company has over 2,000 men working night and day. From Prevelstoke to the sea 380 miles along the railway is now a watery waste. The last point above Vancouver which can now be reached is Ruby Creek, eighty-two miles distant.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 4.—Slowly but steadily the waters continue to rise. Since last night six inches have been added to the depth. All the wires east and north are still down, and no news can be obtained from the Upper Columbia region or Puget Sound country. The only telegraphic communication with the outside world is by way of San Francisco. The Union Pacific steamer Harvest Queen, which left Portland yesterday for Cascades, was unable to make headway against the swift current and was tied up at Bonneville for the night. In this city many wharves along the river front are snapping and cracking. Should they give way serious damage will result.

DENVER, Colo., June 4.—The Denver and Rio Grande railroad was opened for traffic in the Arkansas Valley above Pueblo today. President Jeffery and his subordinates are receiving congratulations on the greatest feat in railroad repairing ever accomplished in Colorado. The Gulf main line south is reopened and the trains are running to a point near Boulder, which was cut off from the outside world four days. The South Park to Leadville will be opened up tonight, but the Colorado Central is still blockaded.

CENTRAL CITY, Colo., June 4.—There is likely to be much suffering here for want of provisions. Along the creek the bed of the Gulf road is washed out for stretches of fifty to 500 feet in places, leaving the ties and rails suspended in mid-air. There are several bad landslides on the Switch Back. Trains cannot be run for a week or more.

JAMES TODD WEDS MISS MITCHELL.

Ceremony Takes Place in Christ Reformed Episcopal Church.

A notable wedding was celebrated last night in Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, where Bishop Cheney, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Barrows, united in wedlock Miss Helen Mitchell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. Sidney Mitchell, No. 3054 Prairie avenue, and James Todd, Assistant State's-Attorney. It was a lavender and white wedding and the decorations both at church and at home harmonized with these tones. The bridesmaids were Miss Faulkner, Miss Iva Brown, Miss Buda Peck, and Miss Miles. The groom, attended by Charles Alling Jr., awaited the bride at the altar among palms and flowers. A reception at the dwelling followed. Mr. and Mrs. Todd will take an extended trip to the South to visit Mr. Todd's relatives and on their return will be at home at the Mitchell residence until the fall.

Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 4.—[Special.]—At the Welcher place this afternoon Judge and Mrs. Thomas Nelson celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Blair of Chicago.

RAYMOND IN THE LEAD

KOCHERSPERGER MAY NOW BE NOMINATED FOR SHERIFF.

Republican Executive Committee Will Discuss the Date for the County Convention—Both Candidates for the Treasurership Working Hard and the Division Will Probably Be Made—All Candidates Active—Democrats at a Loss for Candidates.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Executive committee this afternoon to discuss the time for calling the county convention. It is understood that the committee will recommend the 23d inst. The full County committee will be called for Saturday or Monday next to finally fix the date and to determine the ratio of representation. The convention will be called under the Crawford law, and fair districting and honest judges will be insisted on. No gerrymandering will be permitted by the Executive committee, which will be empowered to pass on the question finally. The Democratic county convention will be held Tuesday next and the Democratic primaries will take place Monday afternoon.

The Republicans are more active than the Democrats, notwithstanding that the Democratic convention comes first. The Democratic convention will merely indorse a prearranged slate of the party bosses. Republicans have no slate. The attempt of four or five men to arrange a slate in the latter part of last week has reacted against the would-be leaders. There is revolt in every quarter. The slate has been smashed already. Only the head remains. The general impression now is that Samuel B. Raymond will be nominated for Treasurer and D. H. Kochersperger for Sheriff. But at the present time both men are fighting for the Treasurership. Mr. Raymond was decidedly in the lead last Saturday, but the attempt of the bosses to ignore the opposition has not helped matters. Mr. Raymond is probably in the lead yet, but he will not continue in the lead if the present managers of his campaign do not temper their zeal with discretion.

Raymond Men for Kochersperger.

The Raymond men favor the nomination of Kochersperger for Sheriff. Ald. Noble said yesterday: "I am disposed to be for Mr. Raymond, but I am not for Raymond and Gross. I am for Raymond and Kochersperger, though." Fred Blount of the Twelfth Ward, Ald. Campbell, D. W. Clark, and others of the big Republican wards expressed themselves in similar terms. Col. John D. Adair of the Thirty-second Ward, who attended the Raymond meeting, said: "I am for Raymond for Treasurer, but I am for Kochersperger for Sheriff. Mr. Gross is all right, but he not a strong enough man for Sheriff." W. J. Campbell, who was mentioned as one of the statemakers of last week, says that he had nothing to do with the matter. The convention ought to have something to do with the ticket.

In justice to Mr. Raymond also it must be said that he had nothing to do with the slate-making. He has advised the members of the committee appointed at last week to act in his interest to have nothing to do with ticket-making in advance. A majority of the members of the committee are disposed to act on his advice.

Mr. Gross is making a strong canvass for Sheriff on his own account, assisted by Perry A. Hull, Ald. Dorman, Ald. Dixon, Charles W. Audrew, F. W. C. Rohde, George B. Swift, ex-Ald. Linn, George W. Crawford, John M. Hamilton, Jacob Gross, and others. They will not compromise on a minor office and assert positively that Mr. Gross will carry the Thirty-second Ward.

The Kochersperger men started out on a brisk canvass yesterday. Sheriff Gilbert was recalled to town and set to work. Ald. Madden, William Lorimer, C. S. Deneen, Dr. Jauneson, A. W. Pulver, Ald. Noble, Ald. Howell, George E. White, F. S. Baird, and others started in too. It was at first proposed to hold a conference. But that idea has been abandoned.

Other Candidates Are at Work.

In the meantime the minor candidates are busy. George Beer is now an avowed candidate for County Clerk. Tom Sennott has reentered the race for Probate Clerk. So has P. J. Cahill. The suggestion of S. T. Gunderson for President of the County Board has been well received, and he will be nominated for that position. Ed. Ward Erickson is not nominated for one of the clerkships. Phil Knopf resigned his position in the County Clerk's office yesterday to become an active candidate to succeed Mr. Wulff, and it is understood that Henry Westerfield has decided to quit the Sheriff's office to become a candidate for County Commissioner.

The Democratic committee will meet this evening to make the final arrangements for the convention. There is a row in nearly every ward over the judges chosen and the manner in which the polling-places have been located. It is charged, for instance, by the Democrats of the north end of the Thirty-second Ward that the polling-places have been moved far south to accommodate A. W. Green, Capt. Ryan, and Nick Hunt, and to shut out A. S. Trude. Tom Gahan, Austin Cannavan, and other North End leaders. In the meantime the statemakers are at a loss for the right kind of material, and George Edmeson, Carter H. Harrison, and Frank Lawler are giving the bosses a good deal of trouble. John McGillen is pushing E. S. Dreyer for County Treasurer. Henry Raab has withdrawn from the State Treasurership contest and Mr. Claggett, a McLean County farmer, who served in the last General Assembly, is coming to the front. The women are asking for a place on the ticket for one of their number as a member of the University Board, and Chairman McGillen has promised that Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Dr. Julia Ward Smith, and Mrs. Caroline K. Sherman will be heard before the county convention on the subject.

OPPOSE A SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

Cable and Hopkins Consult—Good Place for James Daley.

Ex-Congressman Ben Cable paid Mayor Hopkins another call yesterday, and John W. Lanehart and ex-Judge Tree made it a point to be on hand about the same time. The topic was the United States Senatorship, and it is understood that Mayor Hopkins has at last fallen in with the State politicians to prevent the nomination of a Senator in State convention if possible. This, of course, means that the City Hall influence will select delegates opposed to a nomination and may indicate that Judge Tuley as a Senatorial possibility is out of the way. Ex-Judge Tree's presence would warrant the presumption that the use of his name in connection with the nomination is not wholly without authority. Ben Cable took particular pains to say he is not a candidate for the Congressional nomination in the new Tenth District. He probably regards his chances for being nominated in the caucus and elected Senator as better than running for Congress in a Republican district.

There was another important political move at the City Hall yesterday. This was the appointing of James Daley to an inspectorship in the Public Works Department at a salary of $1,800 a year. Daley was one of ex-Ald. O'Brien's lieutenants and is a County committeeman from the Fifth Ward. This is another move in the Mayor's fight against O'Brien.

South Town Clerk Jacobs announced himself as a Republican yesterday. He has also lost favor with the administration and says he is opposed to the organization of a Tammany plant here.

CHETLAIN ORDERS AN EXECUTION.

He Insists the Election Commissioners Pay Their $1,000 Fines.

Judge Chetlain has instructed the Clerk of the Criminal Court to issue an execution to enforce the collection of the $1,000 fines entered against the Election Commissioners for placing themselves in contempt of court in not producing the ballots cast in the Twenty-second Precinct of the Twenty-ninth Ward at the April election before the special grand jury. When the fines were imposed the Sheriff was directed to take the Commissioners into custody and hold them until the fines were paid. They were released upon a habeas corpus proceeding before Judges Tuley, Adams, and Sears sitting together. Judgment was entered at the time the fines were imposed and it is upon this judgment the executions will issue.

The State's-Attorney has not moved in the matter and Assistant State's-Attorney Morrison, who appeared in the case at the time, was unable to say yesterday what steps would be taken.

Deputy Criminal Court Clerk Dunn said that under the law the Clerk had one year and a day in which to act and that the executions would not be issued until the expiration of the time unless at the request of the State's-Attorney or the Sheriff.

Levy Mayer, who with ex-Judge Moran and L. P. Boyle represented the Election Commissioners in the contempt and habeas corpus proceedings, said yesterday in reference to the order: "The record for the appeal was ordered the day the fines were imposed. That record is now complete and duly certified to. It was and still is impossible to get the case up before the October term of the Appellate Court and at that term the record will be presented and these cases will be among the first to receive the court's attention. Three Judges have already held that the judgment of the Criminal Court was void. That being so, if the Sheriff undertook to levy an execution he would be guilty of trespass. Notwithstanding this, however, as soon as we are disengaged from the trial of a case we are now actually in an application will be made to the Appellate Court for a supersedeas. This step will not be taken by reason of any outside pressure, but to carry out our original plan as well as the instructions of our clients and demonstrate the absurdity of the judgment of the Criminal Court.

McKinley Club Officers and Members.

The Cook County McKinley club has elected the following officers and honorary members: P. E. Hickey, President; Fred J. Tormoehlen, First Vice-President; Charles Winter, Second Vice-President; M. Koegler, Third Vice-President; Louis C. Hagen, Treasurer; Magnus A. Hess, Secretary; J. Wesse, Assistant Secretary; John W. Schiefer, Sergeant-at-Arms. Honorary members, William McKinley, David B. Hill, William Reed, Robert Ingersoll, John Sherman, Benjamin Harrison.

A new Republican club was organized in the Sixteenth Precinct of the Twenty-fourth Ward last night. The meeting was held at No. 14 Rush street. The club elected Adam Brewer President, Martin Keller Vice-President, and S. Spirs Secretary. C. Strassheim was indorsed for County Treasurer.

PATRICK EGAN TALKS OF TYNAN'S BOOK.

Discredits Statements Which Connect Parnell with Phœnix Park Murders.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4.—Patrick Egan, ex-Minister to Chile, who was closely related to Charles Stewart Parnell and Michael Davitt in affairs of the Irish Land League, was seen last night in regard to P. J. Tynan's book containing startling confessions and charges relative to the Irish Invincible conspiracy which resulted in the Phœnix Park assassination. He said:

It is said in New York Tynan's writing and publication of this book are at the instigation of the London *Times*, which is believed to be making a second attempt to connect Mr. Parnell and the Parnellite party with the extreme or Invincible wing of Irish agitators, charged with the assassination of Cavendish. The *Times'* object in doing this is said to be that of throwing such discredit on the present home rule movement and the English Liberal party as to result in a Tory victory at the next English election, which may now occur almost any day.

"I know of my own knowledge that the *Times* has been engaged in this second movement now for the last two years. I also know that the *Times* has emissaries in this country at present engaged in the search for evidence that may go to prove that Parnell or the Land League was cognizant of the plans of the extremist wing of the Irish agitators, the wing that urged the employment of force in the struggle against England, and that advocated assassination. I cannot pass judgment on the correctness of Tynan's details as to the formation of the Invincibles or as to the plans for the assassination of Cavendish or of Forster. I know nothing of the Invincibles or of the assassination plans. At the time of the murder of Cavendish I was living in Paris. The charge that Parnell knew of these plans or that he was aware of the determination to keep the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland vacant by assassination is absurd on the face of it. By none will it be more quickly discredited than by those members of the British Parliament who served with Parnell and knew him. Any statement account for Tynan's charges except on the theory that he may be mentally unsound. If he really was the No. 1 of the conspiracy ending in the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish it is not likely he would acknowledge it, even though he might be protected by extradition.

EX-GOV. CHAS. C. VAN ZANDT IS DEAD.

Former Executive of Rhode Island Passes Away at Brookline, Mass.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 4.—[Special.]—The death of ex-Gov. Charles C. Van Zandt of this State, which occurred at Brookline, Mass., this morning, removes a man of unique personality who had held many offices of trust in Rhode Island.

[Ex-Gov. Van Zandt was born in Newport, Aug. 10, 1830, was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, studied law in that city, and was elected City Solicitor of Newport in 1855. The same year he was chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives, and from that time until he retired from his third term as Governor in 1880 he was almost continuously in the service of the State. He served as Speaker of the House for several years and it is said he could dispatch more business than any other man that ever occupied the position in this State. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1873, reelected in 1874, in 1877 was chosen Governor, and was twice reelected. President Hayes offered him the position of Minister to Russia, but he declined it. He will be remembered longest, however, as an orator of uncommon powers.]

Charles A. Morse.

Charles A. Morse, a member of the Board of Trade for twenty-two years, died Sunday at his home, No. 422 North State, of Bright's disease after a long illness. He was born in Taunton, Mass., in 1835 and came to Chicago some years before the great fire, establishing the wholesale clothing firm of Morse, Loomis & Co. The fire swept the business away and Mr. Morse went on the Board of Trade. Two years ago his health failed. He leaves a widow and two daughters. Funeral services will be held at the family residence this afternoon. The interment will be at Rosehill.

Prof. Roscher, the Political Economist.

LEIPSIC, June 4.—Prof. William Roscher, the eminent political economist, is dead. Prof. Roscher was born at Hanover, Oct. 21, 1817. He wrote many works on political science which won for him a reputation for the ripest erudition. For many years he had been Professor of Political Economy at the University of Leipsic.

Funeral of Henry Kohn.

Funeral services of Henry Kohn were attended yesterday by many old residents of Chicago and many friends from out of town. The ceremony took place at No. 2240 Calumet avenue and was conducted by Rabbi Moses. Interment was in the family lot at Mt. Maariv Cemetery. Mr. Kohn was a pioneer merchant of Chicago.

H. F. HEFFNER TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

Former Chicago Board of Trade Man Commits Suicide at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 4.—[Special.]—H. F. Heffner, formerly a successful operator on the Chicago Board of Trade, committed suicide last night at the Grunewald Hotel by taking laudanum. He registered as "Wilson of Illinois," and his identity was not discovered until his picture was seen in the newspapers this morning. Although Mr. Heffner was originally an Illinois man, coming from some place in the neighborhood of Chicago, he spent a number of years in Seattle, Wash., and there managed to obtain considerable mining wealth. He was the President of the Heffner Mining company and owned $100,000 worth of stock in that corporation. He was unable to work the mine, however, on account of the passage of the silver repeal bill, and this rendered his stock worthless. Mr. Heffner came to New Orleans and started a real estate business on a limited scale. He met with but fair success and just managed to keep himself from want on the money he made. Gradually, however, his resources dwindled away and finally he was left so poor that he was unable even to meet his board bill. P. D. Armour has notified the Coroner to have the remains properly cared for.

LIEUTENANTS FAVOR THE CARNEGIES.

Naval Officers Think the Company Not Guilty of Armor-Plate Frauds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Lieut. W. C. Cowles of the Marblehead, who had been inspector at the Homestead works, testified today in the armor-plate investigation. While he believed no plates had been secretly retreated he was forced to confess that it could be done. The witness said he never knew of ten plates being retreated. In his opinion every plate of the armor now on the warships would come up to the minimum tests. Lieut. J. H. D. Holcomb of the navy, one of the inspectors at the Carnegie works, stated officers of the company had told him that workmen were using false stamps and bad material in order to "get even" with the company for the results of the strike of 1891.

FIREBUGS IN COURT.

ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS MUST ANSWER CHARGES OF ARSON.

Allen S. Peck, Clarence H. Rowe, Otto Jirsa, and Henry Schueck, It Is Claimed, Accomplished Great Frauds on Insurance Companies—Secure Policies on Stocks Which Mysteriously Burn—Secure $100,000 and Have Claims Pending for as Much More.

Allen S. Peck, Clarence H. Rowe, Otto Jirsa, and Henry Schueck, all charged with arson and conspiracy, were placed on trial before Judge Payne in Branch No. 2 of the Criminal Court yesterday morning. Charles Kinsman, who was also indicted, elected to stay away. His bond was forfeited, but his bondsmen obtained a bench warrant and Kinsman was brought in.

There are seven indictments against the men, but the specific charge on which they will be tried is the burning of the store of Otto Jirsa at Harrison and Leavitt streets, July 4, 1893. This, the insurance companies claim, was the last fire of an incendiary series that cost them $100,000 in less than eighteen months. If the full amount claimed had been paid it would have aggregated $250,000.

Otto Jirsa was a clerk and is said to have been but a tool in the hands of other conspirators. Some sensational disclosures are expected during the progress of the case and it is probable that several other arrests will be made. The insurance companies claim to have lately secured evidence that many others

DEFENDANT ROE WATCHES THE SELECTION OF JURORS.

besides those arrested were concerned in the alleged frauds and say they will bring every one concerned to trial. Assistant State's-Attorney Morrison, who is prosecuting the case, says the trial will be the biggest one since the Cronin case. Some comment was made by members of the city Fire Department, who were watching the case, upon the fact that Attorney Johnson of the Corporation Counsel's office was assisting Attorney Munn in the defense. Fire Inspector Conway and Insurance Inspector Cowie were in court throughout the day.

Would Accept Accomplice's Testimony.

Almost the entire day was spent in getting a jury. In the afternoon the regular panel was exhausted and an adjournment was taken. Four jurors had been secured out of the thirty-six men examined. They are: H. A. Voegel, No. 89 Walton place; George Butzer, No. 301 West Thirteenth street; R. V. Short, No. 3101 Cottage Grove avenue; and H. Warner, No. 481 North Clark street. There was pretty lively challenging on both sides. One of the most prominent jurors was George Scott. He had been passed by the defense and Mr. Morrison taking him for examination asked:

"Would the fact that a man who testified was an accomplice in the crime he was testifying to prevent your believing him?"

"I'd believe him all the sooner," answered Scott.

This was entirely satisfactory to the prosecution, as one of their minor witnesses will be an accomplice, but it galled the defense. Attorney Munn made a long speech to the court in which he succeeded in convincing Judge Payne that the juror was clever disqualified him. The juror was accordingly excused.

When court opened and the case was called Attorney Munn for the defense arose to ask for a continuance.

"May it please your Honor," he said, "my colleague, Mr. Johnson, has business in another court and I would, therefore, like to ask a continuance." This request appeared to nettle Judge Pay

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TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1894.

SUGAR will out.

IT is believed the seventeen-year locusts will finish their business and adjourn before Congress does.

IN his own modest way Commodore Kelly also is accumulating considerable sugar, so to speak, as he goes along.

AS to a large proportion of the amount paid out as sugar "bounty" there will be no record found in Uncle Sam's books.

HAVING lubricated the hinges of his jaws Gen. Weaver's preparations for the Congressional campaign are complete.

LET it go on record to the everlasting credit of the Missouri Colonels that few of them have become "Generals" this year.

A GREAT deal of bad blood has been stirred up in Kansas. This is shown by the recurrence of the John P. St. John pustule.

THE train in which Gov. Waite was traveling in Colorado the other day was detained ten or twelve hours by a series of landslides. Nature did its best to put an embargo on him.

PERHAPS the editor of the Omaha *Bee* does not know what a risk he is running when he speaks of Sister Helen M. Gougar as "the brazen female swashbuckler known as the Gougar woman."

THE peninsula of Korea, situated between China and Japan, is about the size of and similar to Florida in shape, and resembles California in physical features. It is rich in gold, iron, coal, and other minerals. The latest issued report by the Commissioner of Education for the United States contains the information from a native official that more than one-half of the vast mines which are known to exist in Korea are gold mines, but that only two or three of them are opened. The gold dust, which is an important article of commerce, is washed out of the streams. There would seem to be the material in that country for a big addition to the world's supply of the yellow metal.

THE New York stock market was firmer. The local market showed strength at the opening, but all the gain was lost later in the day. Sterling rates continue to hold up to the gold exporting point, and yesterday's gold engagements for shipment today amounted to $1,400,000. New York exchange is again strong, quotations yesterday being 70 to 75 cents premium.—The leading produce markets were only moderately active, but generally stronger. Decreasing stocks and better cables helped wheat. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day July wheat closed ¼ cent higher, corn ⅝ cent higher, oats ⅝ cent higher, cash rye firm, barley steady flaxseed 1½ cents higher, lard 2½ cents lower, and pork and ribs steady.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 19,353,000 bushels of wheat, 3,178,000 bushels of corn, 345,000 bushels of oats, and 129,000 bushels of rye. Total, 23,005,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 23,379,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 59,394,000 bushels of wheat, 7,495,000 bushels of corn, 2,606,000 bushels of oats, 250,000 bushels of rye, and 100,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 1,935,000 in wheat and 152,000 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 208,000 bushels.

THE wreckers of the Indianapolis National Bank have come to grief. F. A. Coffin goes to the penitentiary for ten years and P. B. Coffin for five years. T. P. Haughey, the President of the bank, will be sentenced today. The fourth of the conspirators, A. S. Reed, may escape. Bank wrecking has been a favorite pastime this year. Indeed, there has not been a year in the last twenty when so many banks have been wrecked and so much money has been stolen in various forms of embezzlement and defalcation. If the losses of 1894 should continue to its close in the same proportion which has been maintained since January the present year will far exceed any in the last quarter of a century in the annals of business rascality and dishonesty. A few more sentences, however, like those in the cases of the Indianapolis bank officers would go far to discourage the scoundrels in their operations. Officials who know that the penitentiary is ready to receive and keep them for several years are likely to go slow in appropriating the money of depositors.

IT has long been a practice of the Tammany Hall bum Democrats of New York to demand the amount of a day's wages for voting at elections. If it were refused they would not vote the Republican ticket but would simply stay away from the polls. The bum element of the Democratic party in Chicago is finding this out and has begun making the same demand. The Democratic vote of this city is or was considerably over 100,000. Perhaps one-half the membership is of the tough sort and this fall they will, it is said, demand a day's wages as compensation for voting. If they demand $2 each, and that figure they probably will set as a fair day's wages, it will take $100,000 to pay them. To raise that sum of money it must be levied on the officeholders and gamblers. Perhaps about $75,000 will be charged to the gamblers, who thus are robbing the community to pay bummers for voting. The rest of it, in addition to other political expenses, will be raised by assessment on officeholders, contractors, and others who are doing work for the city. This is reason enough why blackmail is levied on gamblers and gambling is allowed to go on without interference from the city authorities. It is to raise money for touching committees and to pay bums for voting, who otherwise would stay away from the polls, not because they are not "good Democrats," but because they claim this boodle as their perquisite for voting to put a lot of Democrats into fat offices.

A RICHMOND dispatch says: "Mr. Cave is a bold, outspoken man, and he indulged in no circumlocution in presenting his views. And his position is substantially that of all men who believe that the South went to war with *just cause* and with patriotic purpose."

The "just cause" with which the South went to war was that of human slavery. Its "patriotic purpose" was to destroy the American Union in order to perpetuate the abhorrent practice of human slavery. That is all there is to either the "cause" or the "purpose" of the slaveholders' rebellion. If this blatherskite Cave had stated the case in the fewest possible words he would have stated it as above. As that cause is now forever lost, and as that purpose was forever thwarted by the government after four years of war, it is time for the South to retire its Caves and Rossers. No objection can be taken to any panegyric of the bravery of Southern soldiers, but very serious objection will be taken to such stuff and scurrility as this Richmond orator indulged in. It is not only false doctrine, but conveys the impression that the South is not honest when it claims to be conciliatory.

SUGAR BOODLE IN THE SENATE.

Rarely if ever has the Senate of the United States occupied a more lamentable position in the eyes of the Nation than it does today in relation to the sugar schedule of the so-called Wilson bill. The Democratic majority seems to stand committed to the deliberate perpetration of a steal of 50 millions of dollars by the bosses of the sugar trust. The ring is to be permitted to operate for six months on what is practically a free schedule and make the public pay for the product as if it had been subject to the tax—40 per cent duty—which the boodling element in the Senate has agreed shall not be collected on importations made previous to the close of this calendar year, while the rest of the bill goes into effect July 1. This in face of the fact that the revenues of the government are running behind the receipts at the rate of nearly two million dollars a week, rendering it necessary to make another issue of bonds if the finances of the country are to be prevented from "going to smash."

The scheme is so manifestly a corrupt boodle deal with the sugar combine that people are asking how much the leaders on the Senatorial side of the transaction are to be paid for their "services." They cannot understand it as possible that such a nefarious arrangement could be pushed through without the aid of "boodle" and plenty of it. Wishing to aid these inquirers in understanding the situation some newspaper workers at the national capital have hunted round for facts, and thought they unearthed enough to warrant them in throwing out "broad hints" on the subject. Evidently their strokes have caused some of the galled jades to wince, the result being a throwing overboard of some of the speculative sugar stock held, and a confused chattering in private, the gist of which was a question what they were going to do to still the popular clamor. But instead of resolving to investigate the conduct of such of the Senators as may be supposed to have laid themselves open to the imputation of being boodlers, the weak-kneed fellows want to have the correspondents brought before them to be terrorized into the making of admissions that they have no proof of boodling, not having been parties thereto. They thus are placing themselves in the position of making a tacit confession that they dare not face the music, cannot afford to have the real facts made public, and will not do anything that will help the people to know who, if any, are the guilty ones in the nefarious boodling bargain with the infamous sugar trust. It is true that one prominent Democrat in the Senate (Mr. Hill) has suggested an investigation of the point whether or not he or any of his colleagues has been speculating on the market up to date. But this simply is avoiding the main point at issue. In case the charge of speculating were proven home on any of them they could allege their right to try and take advantage of the market, as many have done before them, and that part of the "deal" is small compared with the possible avails of direct boodle to be paid out from the 50 millions which it is proposed to authorize the trust to fish from the people under cover of law.

The only way in which these thin-skinned Senators can hope to convince the public that they were not parties to the corrupt transaction is to repudiate the whole thing "from A to Izzard." They must refuse to vote for the steal, must demand that the words in the bill which would authorize the proposed 50 million dollars sugar swindle be stricken out, must insist that the tax on sugar shall go into effect the moment the bill becomes a law of the land. Otherwise they cannot rail the steal from off the bond which the people will read to have pledged them to sympathy and active support of the sugar sharks, and will understand to be a boodlers' bond, one that never could have been carried into effect without a big money consideration, the said money to be filched from the pockets of the American people, whose trust in them has been grossly betrayed by the boodling Senators.

VANDALISM IN THE NEW MUSEUM.

The Columbian Museum was dedicated Saturday last and Sunday was thrown open free to the people for the first time. It is a noteworthy feature of the popular character of this enterprise that Saturdays, Sundays, and public holidays the trustees have decided to charge no entrance fee. It has been organized as a museum for the people for popular amusement and education, and hence it was decided that on two days of the week they should have free admission, while on the other week days the prices of admission have been fixed at very reasonable rates.

That the people appreciated this action of the trustees was shown in one way by the large number who crowded into its rooms. More than 20,000 men, women, and children visited the museum and enjoyed themselves looking at the collections in the various departments. In another way, however, the want of appreciation was shown in the most disgraceful manner. That there were plenty of hogs in the crowd was shown by the tobacco juice, banana peels, litter, and filth left on the floors. That there were vandals in the crowd was shown by the deliberate manner in which showcases were smashed and curiosities were broken and punched. That there were thieves in the crowd was shown by the list of articles stolen. This disgraceful business was due in part to the action of Director Skiff. He had supposed that the crowd was composed of ladies and gentlemen, and as it was so large he suspended the rules requiring visitors to temporarily deposit their canes, sticks, and umbrellas near the entrance. In the goodness of his heart and in his manifest effort to accommodate and please people he placed no restriction upon their movements. Having deliberately abused the courtesy shown to them, he will rigidly enforce the rules in future as a matter of protection for the museum. The well-disposed and well-behaved may be inconvenienced some because of the hogs, vandals, and thieves, but they will not complain, as they have the interests of the museum at heart. Mr. Skiff is justified in the position he has now taken. He cannot afford to let the museum be turned into a lunch-room, and cleanliness should be enforced by an increase of guards if necessary. If mutilation and thievery continue and cannot be prevented, then it must be only a question of time how soon it will be necessary to drop free admissions and as a last resort close the museum Sundays altogether. The work which the trustees and Mr. Skiff have done is altogether too important to have it imperiled by such outrageous acts of vandalism as those which occurred Sunday.

CONSPIRACY OF MINE-OWNERS AND MINERS AGAINST THE PUBLIC.

It is becoming more apparent every day that the coal strike which has been going from bad to worse for several weeks is not so much a strike of miners against employers for higher wages as of miners and mine-owners against the consumers to get higher wages for the one and larger profits for the other. This so-called "strike" looks very much like a coalition of the operator and the walking delegate to raise the price of coal on the people. President McBride seems to be the agent or confederate of coal mine operators in all that he is doing.

For several months previous to the "strike" the price of soft coal had been falling. Competition had been more acute than before. Wages had fallen also. The business depression which had closed factories and which had lessened railroad tonnage and the amount of coal needed by the roads, and which had made the smaller consumers of coal economize to the utmost in its use, had intensified the competition between mine-owners for the supplying of the smaller demand market which was left to them. Though wages had sunk, the selling price of coal had sunk proportionately more, and some large consumers had been getting it at figures which meant poor pay for the men and no profits for owners of the mines.

As a heroic remedy operators and officers of the Miners' Union have struck hands and stopped the production of coal between the Alleghanies and the Rockies. The first beneficiaries of the coal famine will be the operators. For many of them have large stocks on hand which they are disposing of now at prices which are far higher than it would have been in their power to exact a year ago. They are raising their figures gradually to extortionate rates. After the stocks on hand have been cleaned up and sold at high prices then mining will be resumed on the basis of higher wages and much higher prices for coal to the public. Then the miners will get their share of the dividend which is to be declared at the expense of the consumers.

The fact that capital and labor have combined against the unorganized consumers is shown by the indifference manifested by most of the operators to the closing of their mines for the last two months. There has been a nearly total cessation of production. The only persons who have made a serious effort to keep their mines going are those who supplied small Western towns and villages in the neighborhood and were not competing for outside business. The 150,000 miners went out on strike with unusual unanimity, because they had a tip of what it meant. For that reason they have shown unaccustomed energy in making the strike effectual. They have trampled on law and the rights of consumers and stopped the movements of coal trains and have announced that the consumers who owned such coal should not get their property. The mine-owners have not been disturbed by these demonstrations, for the zealous miners were playing into their hands and pockets by hastening the approach of the time when the acute sufferings of the community would force the public to accept as a permanent thing the payment of high prices for coal.

The consumers have suffered a good deal already, but those operators who are in this conspiracy have not been moved thereby to abandon their plans. They do not allow humanity or public interests to interfere with their personal interests. They pretend to hold conferences with the walking delegates, but each side knows in advance it is a sham. They are waiting till the coal on hand is all consumed, and then they will meet to announce a basis of agreement with the miners really decided on before the "strike" began. The more evident the signs of the interference with industry the better pleased all those parties are, for they see the day drawing nearer when their conspiracy will be a success.

When the mines do reopen it will be on the basis of a higher price for coal, and it is the intention of the mine-owners that that higher price shall be permanent. They wish to organize the soft coal trade as the anthracite trade of the East has been organized. They want to arrange matters so that the output can be limited and the country supplied with barely the amount which it must have at the highest price. The mine-owners have had enough of overproduction and of competition. They want to blot out those two words from the soft coal lexicon.

It is their intention that manufacturers, railroads, workingmen, and farmers shall pay much more for their soft coal than they have been paying for some years back. They believe that after the sharp lesson of the present the consumers will consent to any price they choose to exact, though much of it will be extorted from the wages of other consumers, who outnumber the coal miners fifty to one.

When viewed from this standpoint of a conspiracy against the consumer by mine-owners and mine-workers the singular features of this strike become intelligible. The cause of the unusual apathy of the former is apparent.

What will the consumers do? Will they submit, as usual?

BLACKS TO SUPPLANT HUNS AND SLAVS.

A Birmingham, Ala., dispatch says:

A consignment of 200 negro miners left here today for Johnsburg, Pa., to take the place of striking miners at that point. Several others will follow. Pennsylvania operators have agents in this district to contract with the negroes, and it is said they have signed as many as a thousand.

These colored laborers are to take the places of the riotous Huns, Slavs, and vandals whom the mine-owners of Pennsylvania imported because they thought they would get cheap and peaceable toilers thereby. They supposed that because the wages they were willing to pay were far higher than those the aliens had been getting at home they would be contented always.

They have found they made a great mistake. They imported men with Socialist sentiments and Anarchist practices. The latter did not manifest themselves so much at home because the men were afraid of bayonets, which they do not see here often. The mine-owners of Pennsylvania are sick of their investment in rioters and murderers, and are determined to get laborers who are not filled with such sentiments. They will find them in the blacks of the South.

The colored men have learned to dig coal. They are doing it now in Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, the Virginias, Texas, and Missouri, and have worked their way into Kansas, Maryland, and Indiana. The work pays them better than plantation labor did, and while their wages are not high, they are so much better than those of a cotton, cane, or rice field hand that they are satisfied with them. Being satisfied they do not strike. The soft coal mines which are being worked now are Southern mines where black labor is used. That labor has not struck, while the white miners have laid down their picks and are "raising Cain"—not of a sweet, but bitter kind. The men who are stopping the running of trains carrying to its destination the coal which is the property of consumers have white not black faces.

It is quite likely that when the combined operators and miners resume work on the basis of a higher price to be paid by consumers for coal the mine-owners will begin gradually the replacement of the Huns and Slavs of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States by colored men drawn from the surplus labor of the South. These men can work in Northern coal mines as well as in Southern ones, for there will be no material difference in the temperature of the mines themselves, and they will be able to do just as much work, man for man, as the alien Anarchists whose places they will take. If this happens one effect will be to stop the immigration of these undesirable inhabitants of Eastern Europe. The country will be more peaceful if these Huns and Slavs will pack up and go home. They were a very poor speculation, as the mine-owners have found out to their cost.

PAYING THE POLICE FOR PROTECTION.

The committee of the New York Senate which was directed to investigate the conduct of the Tammany police force of New York City is going ahead with its labors, though Gov. Flower, who supports Tammany in its hostility to such investigations, has vetoed the bill making an appropriation for its expenses. Last week the committee listened to some exceedingly interesting testimony relative to the protection of disorderly houses by the police and the cost of that protection.

One witness swore that he had kept a disorderly house for six years, going out of the "business" last year. He was notified to stop at the time when Dr. Parkhurst was making it warm for the police. In the six years he paid over a total of $4,300. At first he paid $25 a month and afterwards $50. When a new Captain took charge of the precinct he said he paid an "initiation fee" of $500. He had also to contribute to buy a Christmas present for the Captain. The collections were made monthly by a ward detective. The witness' place was a notorious one, but it was not raided until just before he went out of business.

Another witness, the woman keeper of a disorderly house, testified with reluctance. She admitted that she had paid for police protection, but was unwilling to tell how much she had given or to whom. She was compelled to produce her account books, in which were entries of $500 paid on different occasions to "C." and of other sums paid to "W. M.," but she could not remember whether "C." stood for "Captain" and "W. M." for "ward man." She endeavored to make the committee believe that she had made a series of payments to some "political organization" and that it had managed to secure her the protection she needed.

If a special grand jury were impaneled for the purpose of making in this city an investigation similar to that now going on in New York some interesting disclosures might follow. It is a matter of common notoriety that those gaming houses which run without molestation make a monthly payment ranging from $200 up to $600. Where the money goes cannot be stated positively, but the men who pay it know very well that if they do not toe the mark promptly the Philistines are upon them—the police will be at their doors and the patrol wagon in readiness to take them to the station. They know that if they hand over their cash to the "collector" and behave themselves politically immunity ensues.

Are the gamblers the only ones who pay for protection? There are other disorderly houses in the city which "do business," like the gamblers, in defiance of the State law and the city ordinances. There is no attempt to interfere with them except on rare occasions. Do they also pay tribute to "the powers that be"? Are they "liberal" to the Captain of the precinct or to the patrolman who goes by their doors? Do they, as in New York, "chip in" to buy Christmas presents for police officials? There have been instances in the past where they have been so assessed in this city. An intelligent grand jury using the great powers vested in it by law might find proportionately as many protecting policemen and protected criminals in this city as in New York. While the desperate efforts of the Democratic machine may have taken from a grand jury the power to make an effective investigation of election frauds, the Democrats have not yet endeavored to take from it the power to search for the golden cord that unites the breakers of the law and its alleged enforcers.

Such has been the success of the committee of the New York Legislature in unearthing the rascality of the Tammany police that there should be no time lost in impaneling a grand jury here to rake over the coals the police force of the lesser Tammany of Chicago. The rapidity with which New York police officials got rich has often been a subject of surprise. Recent testimony shows that their rapacity and not their frugality made them rich. Some Chicago police officials have the reputation of prospering pecuniarily and getting rich in a short time. Is it because of their economy or because they have learned something from their Tammany brethren in New York? A good grand jury might be able to ascertain.

BRITISH MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

In a work on "Municipal Taxation at Home and Abroad," just published in London, and of which Mr. J. J. O'Meara, a member of the Dublin City Council, is the author, occurs the following table of the indebtedness per head of the leading cities of Great Britain and Ireland and of the principal cities of the Old World and the New:

Municipality.	*Population.*	*Indebtedness per head.* £	s.	d.
London County Council	4,232,118	7	4	8
Glasgow	666,185	10	4	7
Liverpool	517,981	11	7	6
Manchester	515,589	20	3	4
Birmingham	478,113	21	14	6
Sheffield	324,243	10	9	4
Belfast	275,000	3	15	9
Edinburg	261,325	1	14	2
Bradford	216,361	21	13	8
Dublin	245,001	5	0	7
Nottingham	215,000	15	2	0
Cardiff	143,346	9	7	4
Brighton	117,833	6	18	7
Paris	2,447,957	31	4	11
New York	1,801,780	11	10	7
Chicago	1,500,000	1	17	7
Vienna	1,864,548	4	1	11
St. Petersburg	954,400	1	11	5
Rome	440,596	20	4	1
Antwerp	239,723	31	2	8

It will be noted that of the really great cities which have real municipal government (for St. Petersburg can be scarcely said to have such government) Chicago has the smallest debt considering its population. The average per head for the twenty cities of Great Britain and Ireland included in the list is £9 4s 7d (about $46), or five times the rate of indebtedness of Chicago. Glasgow and Birmingham, of the efficiency of whose municipal government we hear so much, are both heavily indebted. The former's per capita is $55, the latter's $108. Even if the indebtedness of Cook County and the drainage district, most of which falls on Chicagoans, is added to the technical municipal indebtedness Chicago's share will yet appear comparatively light. For all of which we have to thank the constitutional provision relating to municipal indebtedness.

THE GRAIN WAREHOUSE TANGLE.

The Board of Trade of this city has taken a vote on the elevator question, and one of the biggest ever polled on 'Change. The count was 698 for to 499 against the proposition that after the close of this month no elevator shall be "regular" if the managers thereof buy and sell grain on their own account, this carrying with it an exclusion of the mixing and cleaning business for grain to be placed in store for themselves and mixed in with other grain of which they are custodians. This vote of about 7 to 5 indicates that a strong majority of the board is opposed to the present methods of conducting business by some of the warehousemen, and especially so as a good many negative votes were cast by members who seldom visit the floor.

It is not easy to guess intelligently at the outcome of this fight. The grain elevator men have stated they are determined to do as they please in the matter, even though that should involve a refusal by the board to recognize receipts for grain in their houses as regular for delivery on contracts. But it is just possible the vote will not result in a rupture. It is understood that very few of those who voted with the majority belong to the class of "soreheads," by far the greater number being in favor of a compromise, now that they have given the elevator men to understand the way they feel about it. And it is fair to say that, while the elevator men are claimed to be united in resolving that they will not brook interference with their methods, it is only about a couple of the concerns the methods of which are complained of as highly objectionable. By the commission men on the floor the others may be supposed to have an undue advantage in being able to give customers practical rebates on storage while all others have to pay full rates, but there is not a general impression that they take an unfair liberty with grain confided to their charge by mixing in with it poorer stuff owned by themselves and sorting out the best to be sold on their own account. THE TRIBUNE is not in possession of any facts warranting the statement that any of the number do this, but it is undeniable that suspicions of that kind have been expressed by members, and that if they could be sure nothing of the kind would be done in future there need be little trouble in arriving at an amicable adjustment of the present difficulty.

So there should seem to be no good reason why the majority of the elevator men, who have the confidence and esteem of the board, should not be able to treat with the more cool headed of the members for a pacific settlement that would content all now that they know how the majority of the board looks upon the matter. It cannot be doubted that a complete separation of interests would damage both parties, and probably would injure the trade and commerce of the city by lessening its volume to an appreciable, perhaps an important, extent. Hence both self-interest and a regard for the prosperity of the community in which they live and do business ought to incite them to make an effort, even if they have to "agree to differ."

SUGAR TRUST PROFITS.

Somebody will make a neat sum when the new tariff goes into effect. The importations of free sugar, exclusive of beet sugar, are larger than were ever known before. In the four months ending March 31 the amount imported was 277,000,000 pounds in excess of the importations for the corresponding period last year, and they are still heavy. All this comes in free, and most of it has been imported by the sugar trust, the largest dealer in sugar in this country. The profits when the tax goes on will be something big. No wonder the sugar trust certificates are high up in price on Wall street.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

In addition to what the *C.-J.* says the sugar trust and the Congressmen who are standing in with them are to have the government tax of 40 per cent ad valorem for six months after the new Democratic tariff bill goes into effect. This profit will be at least fifty millions of dollars to be divided among the sugar trust robbers and the Congressional boodlers. Does the *C.-J.* know any honest reason for not beginning to collect the 40 per cent sugar tax on the same day that the other Wilson-Senate bill duties begin to be levied? Does not the government greatly need the revenue which would be derived therefrom? The quantity of untaxed sugar the trust will lay in between July 1, 1894, and Jan. 1, 1895, will do the government out of 50 millions of sorely needed revenue at the very lowest computation. Why doesn't the *C.-J.* raise its strident voice in exposure of this proposed gigantic fraud on the Treasury and sugar consumers?

REED'S SCHEME TO COERCE ENGLAND ON SILVER.

The New York *Sun* regards ex-Speaker Reed's reported interview in the London *Fortnightly Review* favoring the application of an embargo on British manufactures to compel England to accept silver payments at a higher rating than the commercial value of the metal as "incipient insanity." The following brief extract denotes his attitude:

You in England want the United States to lower the duties. What will you give us in exchange? Will you open your mints to silver by agreement? One thing, at least, I have learned since the cessation of silver purchases last year—that cheap silver is an effective stimulus to Asiatic exports, and, this being the case, we have got to consider silver and the tariff—not as two issues, but as one. It is evidently no time to lower our tariffs when the currency of 700,000,000 of Orientals is depreciating and their exporting power to gold-using nations is thereby increasing. It is evidently important for debtor nations, on which list we stand first, to raise the price of silver and thereby reduce that bounty on exports which Asia now enjoys. This can be done best by agreement with other nations favorable to silver and by such a scale of high tariffs against those nations which reject such monetary agreement as will insure us a favorable balance of trade. In short, a higher price for silver by reducing Asiatic exports to Europe will increase ours; add to this a high tariff and we can keep our gold at home, or, at least, if sold, it will quickly come back again.

The logical sequence of Mr. Reed's naval plan would be a reciprocity agreement between cheap silver nations and a hostile commercial front toward gold standard countries. Applied to the present situation, this would mean reciprocity between the United States, Mexico, South America, Central America, the West Indies, China, and Japan, and a prohibitive tariff against Great Britain, France, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Spain, Canada, Germany, Australia, Russia, and Austria-Hungary. On this scheme the New York *Sun* comments as follows:

The exports of this country to Great Britain for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted in value to $414,000,000, nearly the whole of which was cotton, wheat, and other agricultural and food products. In return we took from Great Britain manufactured goods to the value of $188,000,000, the difference of $231,000,000 representing partly commodities purchased by us from Brazil, Argentina, and other countries which buy from Great Britain and partly the amount of interest and dividends on British capital invested in this country. The utmost that any league with silver-using countries could do for us would be to compel us to pay to Great Britain in gold the $231,000,000 a year we now pay her in agricultural products, and to restrict to that extent the foreign market of our farmers, graziers, and cotton planters.

As for it being important for debtor nations to "raise the price of silver," that is another delusion. Mr. Reed admits that we must pay in gold our debts to foreigners, and if we sell our exports for silver we must also buy our imports with silver. How it would benefit us to keep our accounts in one kind of money rather than in another he evidently has not considered.

Mr. Reed evidently is under the impression that Asiatic competition alone has reduced the price of our cotton, wheat, and other produce in the European markets. He apparently does not know how little this competition amounts to and how insignificant is its effect. Besides, no change in the monetary standard would stop the growing of wheat and of cotton in Asia. They would still be raised and they would still be exported to Europe, and they would still do what they could to depress prices.

WHILE forcibly condemning the Democratic municipal administration for its toleration if not its protection of the gambling evil the May grand jury took occasion to pay a high compliment to the Republican county government for its efficiency and economy. After giving a detailed account of the visit to the county institutions at Dunning, where the jury found the "business department of the institutions under the present management is conducted on the best business principles and the supplies in the storeroom were found to be first-class in every respect," the grand jury reports as follows:

The expenditures for the first quarter of this year were $82,683.66, and for the same time last year $82,000 was expended, being a net saving of $19,322.34 for the first three months of this year.

For the first five months in 1893 the cost of maintenance at the Dunning institution was:

For salaries and wages	$ 35,730.91
For supplies	117,071.26
Total	$152,802.17

For the first five months in 1894 the cost of maintenance was:

For salaries and wages	$ 37,152.95
For supplies	96,879.44
Total	$134,032.39

This represents a saving of $18,769.78 in favor of this year's management. It must also be borne in mind that the population at both the poorhouse and insane asylum has been increased this year as a result of the hard times. In 1893 the number of inmates at the poorhouse did not exceed 2,000, while this year it went as high as 2,200, and at the insane asylum there have been over 300 more patients this year than in 1893.

This tribute to Republican management is the more remarkable seeing that it comes from a grand jury whose foreman, E. F. Culverton, is a Democratic officeholder and a strong partisan Democrat. It only remains to add that the recommendation that the institutions be provided with water from the city mains ought to be acted on promptly.

YESTERDAY the Senate of the United States labored with the sugar deal. It listened to the reading of a report by the investigating committee and to some speeches on the subject. But all that was reported and said bore only on the minor feature of the stupendous steal contemplated by Senatorial leaders and apparently acquiesced in by their Democratic colleagues. Speculation in sugar stocks was denied and statements made relative to the part taken by Secretary Carlisle in framing the part of the schedule which imposes a tax on sugar. But not a word as to the reasons or motives which influenced the resolve that the tax on sugar shall not go into effect till six months after the rest of the bill. Not a syllable was breathed about the expected distribution of boodle out of the 50 million dollars which the sugar fellows are to be allowed to abstract from the pockets of the people by importing sugar for six months on a free trade basis and selling all that sugar next year to the consumer "with the 40 per cent tax added." Nobody seems even to have suggested a wish to know about this iniquitous feature of the bill, or to be told why it was introduced. That, the most interesting part of the business, was kept in the back ground so carefully that it did not crop out at all. Not even a hoof or a hair of the beast was visible. It is supposed that this can be ignored and that the palaver about stock speculations in the past can be made to keep from the eyes and ears of Congressmen the slow gathering rumble of indignation that soon must be heard about the boodle in sugar.

THE proposed 40 per cent ad valorem six months sugar steal is so palpable and so outrageously large that it is a wonder no Democrat in Congress yet has raised his voice against it. And why do not the Democratic organs published in this and other cities denounce it? Have they anything to gain by the steal? Or is it that they are bound hand and foot to the support of everything that would put money into the hands of Southerners? The only possible apology that can be offered is that it has been resolved in the interest of Southern growers of sugar to continue the bounty till the close of this year, and that it never would do to afford them the double protection of a bounty and a tax at the same time. This is not a valid excuse, and the only real reason for the resolve to defer the taxing of sugar must be the grossest kind of asininity or the most corrupt description of dishonesty which properly is called boodleism. The folks who remain silent on the topic must take their choice as between these two evils. Either they are consenting to the rule of the densest ignorance in legislation or to a repetition of the disgraceful bargaining which shaped the course of lawmaking for the whisky ring in war times. But they are mistaken if they suppose it possible, as then, to carry through the steal without due exposure and general denunciation of the methods and the men. The sound of human voices is not now deadened by the roar of cannon, nor could the enormity of the steal be concealed behind a far greater calamity from the public view.

Petering Out.

Randall's army of commonwealers, which left this city on the first of last month, is now in the neighborhood of Mansfield, O., hungry, footsore, disconsolate, and discouraged. Numerous secessions have rapidly thinned out the ranks, and but few remain of the three or four hundred who marched down Michigan boulevard so proudly on May day. There is no probability now that the army will get to Washington. It is growing warm and the regular tramping season has begun. The private soldiers can do better by tramping for themselves. Town authorities are sick of feeding them and sheltering them en masse, but individuals can find plenty of barns and farmers' houses where lodging and food may be had. There will soon be an end of the armies by desertion of the privates and before the summer is over it will be generally wondered why all this silly industrial pother was made.

An Old Typo.

Mr. G. G. Galoway of this city has set forth in the columns of one of our contemporaries the story of his life, and it is an interesting one as demonstrating that he is probably the oldest printer in Illinois. Mr. Galoway was born in Ohio in 1813 and was a "printer's devil" in 1827. Since that time he has stood at the case in various places in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Utah, Iowa, and Illinois, and edited papers in many of them, and is still a hale old veteran, as might have been expected of a man who came from Ohio, where the climate is favorable to the production of octogenarians. He began as an apprentice in an Indiana printing office and is now the oldest saint in the "chapel," and long may he remain so.

THE Bohemians who are now protesting against the coarseness and brutality of the officers of the Health Department of the Democratic city administration were among the most fervid and eager advocates of the Democratic candidate for Mayor last spring. It was in the Bohemian ward and in the Bohemian precincts that the largest Democratic majorities were rolled up.

THE peculiar animal known as the Jackson Park relic-hunter, which seemed to spring into being numerously and all at once as soon as the guards were removed from the entrances to the World's Fair grounds early in January, was out in force last Sunday. It invaded the Field Columbian Museum, pulled hairs from the mammoth, robbed the fossil sharks of their teeth, carried away pieces of bamboo from the Japanese section, and impiously disfigured several Chinese idols. If there is no insect-powder that will destroy this creature the priceless contents of the museum should be placed out of its reach. In the meantime let an example be made of the first one caught.

NONE of the prominent city officials has confirmed the report that each gambling-house pays a tribute of $500 per month to two of these officials. There must be a mistake somewhere.

GOV. ALTGELD can secure the United States Senatorship as easily, perhaps, as he can any other elective office.

IF the matter were left to a majority of the citizens of Chicago the French exhibiters would be paid in full and in haste.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

The vote would be about 1,599,999 to 1. And as everybody knows who would be the one it is hardly necessary to state that his name is Higinbotham.

ANOTHER commonweal army, consisting of several men and a large-sized boy, has started for Washington. It marched from the corner of Forty-seventh and Page streets, Chicago, Saturday night or Sunday morning, according to the best information obtainable, and is now bearing down on the capital with the stern resolve to stay there until it gets $500,000,000 in greenbacks or gets kicked out. The name of the General in command is not known at this writing, but Commander Coxey is requested not to finish his book until he hears from him.

WE wish to assure the distinguished Duke of Veragua that the Field Columbian Museum is something of which the entire Columbus family may well be proud.

FOR purposes of abusing the health officers the Bohemians who held an indignation meeting a day or two ago found their native language inadequate and had recourse to English, with results entirely satisfactory. There is a wider choice of expletives in English than in Bohemian, and its objurgatory adjectives, while not so mouth-filling, seem to cover more ground.

THE narrow escape of the famous Viking ship from destruction last Sunday shows clearly that it is as dangerous to have too many Captains aboard as it is to have one Jonah.

IN A MINOR KEY.

According to Instructions.

Mrs. Whackstor—"Bessie, when Mrs. Wintersykes comes you must not say anything about her hair being false."

Mrs. Wintersykes (some minutes later)—"And this is Bessie, is it? How you have grown!"

Bessie—"Yes'm. I think your hair looks just beautiful, but if I was you I'd paint up them eyebrows."

Might Have Been Both.

First Boarder—"What ails Dumback's appetite? He has hardly eaten enough for two days to keep him alive."

Second Boarder—"It's love or policy—I don't know which. He's courting the landlady's daughter."

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"Sowing the Wind," Sydney Grundy's drama which is being ably performed at the Columbia by Charles Frohman's stock company, entered upon its second week last evening. Miss Kittie Cheatham, who has played the part of Maud Fretwell since the production of the play, will retire from the company and from the dramatic stage after tomorrow night's performance. She will be married in New York next Saturday to W. H. Thompson, the American representative of the Thompson cotton mills of Liverpool, Eng. Her place in the company will be temporarily filled by Miss Edith Allen, a sister of Miss Viola Allen, the leading lady of the organization. Next week Miss Isabelle Irving, until recently a member of Augustin Daly's company, will come out from New York to join Manager Frohman's company permanently.

Before leaving America for London late this week, E. S. Willard will visit Saratoga and places of interest along the Hudson. When he arrives in the English capital he will be tendered a reception at the Criterion by the Green Room club, of which he is a member. Among the prominent dramatists, actors, and managers who will be present will be Henry Irving, J. L. Toole, Beerbohm Tree, George Alexander, John Hare, Charles Wyndham, S. B. Bancroft, A. W. Pinero, Henry Arthur Jones, Claude Carton, Forbes Robinson, Charles Warner, Sir Augustus Harris, Brandon Thomas, We

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

PROSPECT THAT THE ITALIAN MINISTRY WILL RESIGN.

Motion by Sig. Crispi Is Adopted in the Chamber by So Small a Majority the Cabinet Discusses the Advisability of Giving Up Office—Revolution in Salvador Ends in the Rebels' Favor—One of the Ezetas Dead, the Other a Fugitive—Prince of Wales Holds a Levee.

ROME, June 4.—There is a prospect that the Crispi Ministry will resign. The majority for the government today was small and the Cabinet was in session a long time tonight. It is reported the subject discussed was the smallness of the majority by which Crispi's motion was adopted by the Chamber, and that the Ministers intimated their readiness to resign should the Premier consider it necessary. It is said Sig. Crispi will proceed to the Quirinal in the morning and confer with King Humbert in regard to the matter.

There was a crowded session of the Chamber of Deputies today in order to discuss the motion made by Premier Crispi Saturday last. Sig. Crispi moved that the Chamber intrust a committee of eighteen, to be made up of members of the several political sections, with the task of preparing and presenting June 30 a measure for reforming the expenses of the public service in order to introduce the greatest possible economies, the House in the meanwhile abstaining from any discussion of financial matters.

Deputy Pietro moved that the Cabinet submit a proposal during the month for the reduction of the expenditures proposed by the coming budget by 70,000,000 lire. Deputy Cavalletti, the Extreme Left leader, and Deputies Serienelli and Giolitti opposed Premier Crispi's motion, declaring it was unprecedented. Sig. Crispi replied that he would give the proposed commission every assistance in arranging for economies. Deputy Agnini also opposed Sig. Crispi's motion on behalf of the Socialists. His extreme remarks called forth repeated protests until he was called to order. Deputy Grimaldi denounced the proposal of Sig. Crispi on the ground that it was unconstitutional.

After further discussion the Premier's motion was adopted by a vote of 225 to 214.

Sig. Crispi's speech was listened to with great attention. He reviewed the history of the question at issue and declared he would already have carried out a scheme of civil service reform had the Chamber approved the measure granting the government plenary powers. But the committee had so altered the ministerial bill that the government was unable to accept it in its present form. That was the reason for his motion of Saturday. The government would further aid in the task by submitting to the Chamber all the documents and information at its disposal. He denied the charge that the appointment of the proposed committee was a mere ruse to free the government from responsibility and to mislead the Chamber. "My good faith," he added, "cannot be doubted by any one. I never have deceived any one." Loud cheers were given to the Premier at the conclusion of his speech.

After the adjournment of the Chamber the Cabinet Council convened and was still sitting at 11 o'clock tonight.

SALVADOREAN REBELS THE VICTORS.

One of the Ezetas Dead and the Other a Fugitive.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—[Special.]—The revolution in Salvador has ended and the revolutionists are the victors. Both the State and Navy Departments received today dispatches from their respective representatives at La Libertad to the above effect. President Ezeta is a fugitive on a German vessel. The defeat of the government was presaged when Gen. Antonio Ezeta, whom Commander Thomas' dispatch announces is dead, was wounded during a conflict in the vicinity of the rebels' stronghold at Santa Anna. Prior to that time the rebellion was progressing with little effect; the government forces were surrounding the rebels and the prospects were bright that the Ezetas would ultimately conquer. Private advices received here state that Ezeta when wounded was removed to a health resort named Costepeque, but the first announcement of his death came in Commander Thomas' dispatch today. Had he lived, it is believed here, the end of the revolution would have been of a different character. The revolution was due in great part to the friends of Gen. Menandez, who was President of the republic some years ago and who was overthrown in 1890 by the Ezetas. He died in his palace when pursued by the revolutionists, but whether he was killed is still a question. His friends determined to avenge his death and since have been laying plans to overthrow the Ezetas. A comparatively peaceful year followed the close of this revolution, when the trouble with Guatemala was over and the Salvadorean Congress had ratified the choice of the army, Gen. Carlos Ezeta. The peace was then disturbed, however, by Gen. Flores, who with a division of the army mutinied with the intention of avenging Menandez's death. They were unsuccessful, however. Since that time there have been mutterings, which ultimately culminated with the outbreak during April. The head of the revolution is Gen. Rafael Gutierrez, a resident of Santa Anna and prominent as a military man. Gen. Perrez, also a native of Salvador, is at the head of the revolutionary ministry, which was formed in Santa Anna immediately after the revolution was begun.

MARENCO'S SHORTAGE IS HEAVY.

The Deposed Manager of the Buenos Ayres Banco Provincial Lost $200,000,000.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, Tex., June 4.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The shortage of the deposed manager of the Banco Provincial, Mariana Marenco, it is now charged, will exceed $200,000,000 in currency. Marenco has disappeared, and there are rumors that he has committed suicide, but these reports are unconfirmed. Marenco is generally regarded here as the victim of men in high official position. On the highest authority during the term of office of the present administration there will be no suspension of payments on the foreign debt. No European supervision of the Argentine custom-houses as has been suggested will be permitted. The United States steamship Charleston arrived from Callao today.

WALES DOES THE HONORS FOR HIS MA.

At a Levee Albert Edward Takes the Place of the Queen.

LONDON, June 4.—The Prince of Wales today held a levee at St. James' Palace on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness upon this occasion were considered as equivalent to presentations to the Queen. The levee was in full state and the feature of this brilliant gathering was the presence of the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago, who were nearly all in attendance. There were 600 presentations, the largest number since the jubilee celebrations. Guards of honor were posted in the palace yard and the Americans were warmly greeted. Among those present were Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Earl of Kimberley, Lord Carrington, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Viscount Wolseley, Baron Roberts of Kandahar, Adjutant-General Sir Redvers Bullock, Gen. Sir Francis W. Grenfell, representatives of all the foreign embassies, and many other prominent people.

JUBILEE OF THE Y. M. C. A. IN LONDON

Work of the Association in North America Reviewed by R. C. Morse.

LONDON, June 4.—At today's session of the international conference and jubilee celebration of the Young Men's Christian Association R. C. Morse of New York reviewed the work of the Y. M. C. A. in North America and dilated upon the immense influence it had upon working youth. Mr. Morse referred to the extension of Y. M. C. A. work to colleges and universities as the grandest feature of the work. Count Bernstorff of Germany presided over the exercises. A message was received from the Queen, thanking Sir George Williams, the President of the association, and the delegates for the telegrams sent to her. A reception was given to the delegates in Guildhall by the Mayor of the corporation this afternoon. On the arrival of Sir George Williams he was conducted to the council chamber and presented with the freedom of the city. In expressing thanks President Williams referred to his fifty years' work in Christian and philanthropic causes and said the Young Men's Christian Association had been well described as an organization of Christian men on a Christian basis and as an adjunct to the churches.

Lady Somerset and Miss Frances Willard are about to start for the continent in company with the Rev. Dr. Lunn. Their mission is to present to the Kings of Italy and Greece petitions from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union dealing with the social evils. The Rev. Dr. Lunn was presented at the Prince of Wales' levee today.

Rosebery in a Happy Frame of Mind.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Windsor today, declared he had no gloomy forebodings in regard to the prospects of the government. On the coatrary perhaps he was more sanguine than he ought to be. Lord Rosebery also said: "Never did I expect a provost of Eton to congratulate one of his past pupils on the prospect of winning the Derby. That is a benediction which should reach far and bring luck. I am bound to say, and I take this opportunity of saying it, in answer to representations that have reached me from various sources, one only yesterday from the Secretary of the Anti-Gambling Society, that I feel no vestige of shame in possessing a good horse."

Action in the House of Commons.

The House of Commons in Committee of the Whole this evening defeated, by a vote of 200 to 105, an amendment seeking to dispense with the principle of graduation in the new death duties. A few Conservatives voted with the government against the amendment.

REVOLUTION IN CHINA SPREADING.

Government Forces Defeated in Every Engagement—Situation Is Alarming.

LONDON, June 4.—A dispatch from Tien-Tsin, China, says the revolution in the Provinces of Kirin and Manchoria is extending greatly. Mounted banditti, armed with repeating rifles, have defeated the imperial troops in every engagement and have occupied several important positions, including the Sarsing arsenal, in which 100,000 rifles were stored. The situation is so alarming that Viceroy Li Hung Chang is gathering a large force of troops to suppress the rebellion.

Chinese Method of Ending a Strike.

A dispatch from Shanghai says: Owing to a strike of the artisans engaged in repairing the palace at Pekin for the celebrations in honor of the birthday of the Empress Dowager, the Emperor promulgated a decree that all strikers should be punished without mercy; that the ringleaders should be strangled and the others banished to the fewer and mosquito regions. The strike speedily collapsed when this decision of the Emperor became known.

To Reform the British Press.

A circular signed by 105 members of the House of Commons has been sent to the editors of the prominent daily newspapers throughout the United Kingdom asking them to cease to demoralize the people by reporting sensational cases of immorality or brutality.

Three Killed, a Dozen Wounded.

A party of excursionists' near Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, picked up an old shell near an artillery camp and began rolling it along the ground. The shell exploded and killed three of the party and wounded a dozen more.

DUPUY PASSES THE FIRST CRISIS.

Radicals Seek to Hamper the Premier, but the Chamber Votes Confidence.

PARIS, June 4.—In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Goblet, raising a question regarding the formation of the new Cabinet, said the composition of the ministry was not in accordance with the expressed will of the Chamber. MM. Borgeois and Brisson stated they were given a free hand. To this M. Goblet replied that his party was not consulted in the formation of the Cabinet, which, he added, was formed with disregard for the parliamentary condition. The Radicals, he added, had no confidence in the ministry and a Dupuy regime would, in the opinion of the speaker, mean a condition of affairs worse than a moharchy. There was an uproar in the Chamber at the conclusion of M. Goblet's remarks. Finally M. Dupuy accepted M. Isambert's motion to the affect that the Chamber had confidence that the government would pursue a policy of radical reform and of defense of secular rights. M. Isambert's motion was adopted by a vote 315 to 189.

Premier Dupuy, replying to M. Goblet, said in leaving the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies he had not shown any lack of interest in the demand for radical reforms. He added: "We shall pursue the work of reform and progress without recourse to revolutionary means. We accept the dictation of nobody and we do not accept the dictation of the Vatican. We refuse to permit clerical interference in our affairs. We are animated by French spirit and shall respect consciences and laws." [Applause.]

M. Pelletan said that the Dupuy Cabinet was simply a repetition of the Casimir-Perier Ministry and that the country would soon see a revival of clericalism. The vote was then taken and the chamber adjourned.

A petition was today presented signed by numbers of bankers, engineers, and merchants, asking for the resumption of the negotiations with England for a tunnel under or bridge across the channel separating France from Great Britain. The committee to which the matter had previously been referred reported favorably in regard to the project.

FRANCIS JOSEPH AT BUDA PESTH.

The Emperor Studying the Hungarian Political Situation—May Retain Wekerle.

BUDA PESTH, June 4.—Emperor Francis Joseph arrived here today and was warmly welcomed at the railroad station by many of the national deputies. Upon arrival at the palace the Emperor summoned Count Hedervary in order to consult with him regarding the political situation. In the Unterhaus today Dr. Wekerle, referring to Count Hedervary, said the Count had not been formally charged to form a Cabinet; he had been merely instructed to report upon the situation. Upon the motion of Dr. Wekerle the House decided to suspend its sittings temporarily in order that something more definite may be announced regarding the Cabinet situation. The opinion continues to gain ground that Dr. Wekerle will remain in office.

LONDON, June 4.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna says:

When the Emperor's train arrived at Buda Pesth Count Appouyi, Count Szapary, Herr Ugron, the Radical leader, and other members of the Hungarian opposition were among those waiting on the platform to greet his Majesty. The Emperor entirely ignored them, although he addressed a few words to the Burgomaster and the municipal authorities. The incident is a significant one. In well-informed quarters the situation is considered serious and complicated. The struggle against the encroachments of clericalism in the domain of politics and the tendency of the court at Vienna to influence Hungarian affairs will not finally be disposed of even by the return of Dr. Wekerle to office.

Cholera Lazaretto Overcrowded.

BERLIN, June 4.—Reports from Myslowitz, Prussian Silesia, say the number of cases of cholera have so increased that the lazaretto is overcrowded and that temporary huts have been erected for the accommodation of the sufferers. Three deaths are reported among the fishermen at Schillau, near the Russian frontier. The government has declared the Vistula to be infected and the baths have been closed.

EACH GETS A THRUST.

BOTH FARWELL AND STURGES PUNCTURED BY LAWYERS.

Attorney Westover Makes the Closing Plea for the Defendants—He Says the Claims of the Plaintiff Are Preposterous, as He Has Already Received a Million Dollars Out of the Capitol Project—McCarthy Begins the Final Argument for the Promoter—He Scores the Merchant.

The closing arguments in the Sturges-Farwell arbitration case were begun yesterday, and it is probable the claim of "Promoter" Sturges for services rendered to J. V. and C. B. Farwell and Abner Taylor in the Texas Capitol land scheme will be given into Judge Tuley's hands tomorrow for a final settlement.

Attorney Westover, speaking for the defense, offered his "index" in evidence, which had been the cause of a skirmish between the attorneys at a previous stage of the hearing, at which time Judge Tuley stated he had prepared an index of his own. Mr. Westover said in 1884 Sturges was indebted to Farwell to the amount of $124,000 and asked permission of J. V. Farwell to present the capitol land scheme in London, where he was about to visit. The latter agreed and gave Mr. Sturges introductions to his London friends and to James C. Stuart, the Manchester capitalist. Sturges accomplished nothing and returned still owing Mr. Farwell $124,000. Mr. Westover went on:

In the spring of 1885 Mr. Sturges and John V. Farwell both went to London, and there they organized the Capitol Freehold Land and Investment company and secured the aid of Edward Kensington. The rebate contract was agreed upon, and it was the evident intention of Mr. Farwell to give William Sturges an interest in the contract. This was to be a half interest, though the title was to remain in John V. Farwell. John V. Farwell came back to America and left Kensington in London to place the debentures. Mr. Sturges also remained in London and to him John V. Farwell wrote urging him to execute the rebate contract. Kensington refused to make it out and William Sturges was apathetic. He felt he was in John V. Farwell's hands. Kensington finally repudiated the contract and raised a row with the directory. It was then decided by the syndicate that Kensington should be removed, and John V. Farwell went to Europe. Kensington was bought out, Mr. Sturges conducting the purchase of the contracts, which he subsequently refused to produce when called on in the spring of 1886. It is preposterous to assert Sturges was to carry out the Kensington contract. John V. Farwell had no power to make any such transfer.

Illustrating the inability of John V. Farwell to make any such transfer even if he felt so disposed, counsel asked:

"Could Mr. Farwell assign the contract of the minister he listened to Sundays in the Presbyterian Church so that Mike McDonald would occupy the pulpit next Sunday?"

Says Sturges Drew a Million.

Counsel then went into a review of the financial transactions out of which the perfected Capitol company was created. Calculating Mr. Sturges' claims upon the basis of shares in the company he had already got more than he was entitled to. "Not less than a million dollars has Mr. Sturges had in this way," said Mr. Westover. He then spoke of the strange power Sturges had exerted over John V. Farwell. The latter was an emotional man and his brother, Charles B. Farwell, was not. "John V. Farwell's veracity has been called to question here," counsel went on. "Considering the length of time over which this case reaches and the intricacy of the various transactions it is a wonder that Mr. Farwell has made so few mistakes. In the words of Lord Tweedale William Sturges is an 'infectious man.' He asks more for three years' work than Mr. McCarthy has earned in his whole life. The Sturges have now in their possession 300,000 shares of the Capitol company which they received from John V. Farwell.

Attorney McCarthy followed, opening the final argument for William Sturges and the closing one in the case. In beginning he referred to Attorney Westover's "index," asking the court to consider it only as an exparte argument. There was nothing visionary about the property at issue, Mr. McCarthy said. The Texas Capitol still stood the second largest building in the United States. The 3,000,000 acres in the Capitol ranch now afforded subsistence to 150,000 head of horned cattle. Continuing, Mr. McCarthy said:

The principal characters in the case are decidedly picturesque. Neither is quite a saint. John V. Farwell is an obstinate man, as his own brother has remarked. He is fond of litigation and is given to disputing claims which are probably just. I would say without fear of contradiction that John V. Farwell has now more litigation on his hands than William Sturges has had during his whole life. The worry and anxiety of this very dispute had driven him insane. Both men are speculators, but John V. Farwell has only used Sturges to make wealth out of him. In the byways of life Mr. Farwell is generous, kind-hearted, liberal. To religion and sentimentality he has contributed largely, and, to his credit be it said, often in secret. But in the high road of life when he is marching on to money get out of his way. He can then see only the interest of John V. Farwell and he is as blind as an inanimate stone and as deaf to the cry for justice. Is he the sort of man to be hypnotized? He is an emotional man who, under the influence of strong passions, will make missatements which do him more harm than any one else.

Resuming in the afternoon Mr. McCarthy said he would review the whole case by sections. He directed the attention of the court to the original contract for the Texas Capitol Building made in 1882, saying:

The contractors were to complete the work before 1888 or forfeit a bond of $250,000. In June, 1884, Mr. Farwell stood liable to $300,000 liabilities which had been contracted and were growing every day. It was then that Mr. Sturges came into the transaction. John V. Farwell in his testimony said he permitted Mr. Sturges to go into the scheme to get rid of his importunities.

Blot on Farwell's Evidence.

This is the first dark blot upon Mr. Farwell's testimony. It is not true. Farwell had known Sturges for a number of years and was perfectly familiar with all his peculiarities. During the eight months spent by Sturges in England in 1884 he worked with right good will and wrote many hopeful letters back. Attorney High has practically told us that these letters were all lies. If this is true why didn't the Farwells cast Sturges aside? You will also note that all the other efforts of the Farwells ceased when Sturges took up the scheme. What's the use of abusing him and calling him names in the face of these facts? I don't claim all for Sturges, for a more important factor in the enterprise was the great firm of John V. Farwell & Co. Yet they would not have gone forward but for his efficient and promising services. At the outset they contributed little more than he did. They stood to lose $300,000, of course, but had not contributed anything to the work. Now at the end is it fair that the Farwells should have everything and William Sturges nothing? They to own 3,000,000 acres of Texas land and he to possess 150 worthless Gogebic bonds?

Speaking of the bargain made between Farwell and Kensington and Kensington and the Capitol company, the attorney said it had an ugly aspect. The bargain between Kensington and Farwell ran in the name of Sturges. In August, 1885, John V. Farwell came home, leaving Sturges in London as the chief promoter and Kensington as the contractor. Farwell upon his return writes in a letter: "For all you have done thus far you have earned enough to pay all that you owe me and leave a surplus for your widow and children in case of your death." This was a milestone in the road to truth and justice.

Continuing he said:

Money was now being sent to the Farwells by cable from London, said the attorney. Mr. Sturges also wrote letters in the year 1885 to John V. Farwell, which counsel for the defendants have not produced. They had read the extravagant letters of Sturges of the year 1884, but carefully omitted those of 1885, when the real work was being done. It was during this time that John V. Farwell urged Sturges to send him the rebate contract. Sturges couldn't, for the reason that no such contract had been drawn up by Kensington. Subsequent to this John V. Farwell fell out with Kensington and revoked the power of attorney. These men acted without fear toward each other, but they both feared the "pinch of the English law," which would have been felt had the facts of the contract become known. Kensington had refused to divide with John V. Farwell.

Getting Rid of Kensington.

It was now decided that Kensington must be got rid of; but how? "Bill" Sturges was the man to do the work, in the opinion of the late Judge Drummond even. After Sturges had taken Kensington's place there arose trouble between him and John V. Farwell about the share of the contract Sturges was to have. It wasn't serious trouble, however, for John V. Farwell writes to Mrs. Sturges after his return home on the memorable voyage on the Cunarder Oregon: "Your husband is a man." This was high praise coming from a man of John V. Farwell's judgment and experience. In one letter John V. Farwell said he would never have entered into the London scheme had it not been for Sturges. Would the Farwells now say they would not have been bankrupt and wiped away from the list of great commercial houses long ago had it not been for the aid of Sturges?

Passing to the meeting of Sturges and Farwell in which the former declared his right to the Kensington contracts, which resulted in an agreement to arbitrate, Mr. McCarthy said:

It is asserted here that John V. Farwell was under duress when he accepted this agreement, and yet the fact is his own pen wrote it. When Sturges laid claim to half the net profits why didn't they discharge him?

At this point the court adjourned.

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Several Chicagoans Among Recent Arrivals—Weather Dull and Heavy.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, June 4.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The following Americans registered today: Si Schaefer, Myron Simon, Dr. Kessler, Maurice Wertheimer, A. Fischer, A. Cane, Mrs. and Miss Chalmers, Ruth Martin, W. Donohue, Ellis Goldberg, A. Nathan Morris, Leon Hirsch, Thomas Taylor, Clifford Turner, Mrs. Julien Hold, Joseph Hug, N. Hirschman, Miss J. Bramwell, Mrs. Alfred Wright Strettir, Mary Allen, M. Bessun, A. Fisher, A. Maurice Cohen, W. Maun, George Neidlinger, Henry Hesse, Dr. Samuel Imbert, Mrs. Marcus, S. Oppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Gauther, Clifford Putnam, Theodore Wilmerding, M. Erlanger, Hariette Cady, Mrs. John Deruyter, Miss Deruyter, Mrs. Campbell, James O'Brien, John Deppeler, L. Bergheimer, Otto Kohn, New York; John Ladd, Brooklyn; A. Dent, Bamesville; Ferd Manpai, Hoboken; Mrs. William Maule, William Seltzer, Philadelphia; J. Barker, Stephen Gale, Frank Fowler, Richards Schwarz, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Brega, Miss Enders, Mr. and Mrs. and Master Burton, Chicago; Mrs. George Morgan, Cleveland; Mrs. Pratt, Iowa; Mrs. Armstrong, Elmira; William Huston and family, Columbus; John Gay, San Diego; W. Brown, New London; C. Jones, St. Paul; the Misses Thompson, Miss Turner, Jersey City; Mrs. Louis and the Misses Schwabacher, San Francisco; Mrs. Blaine, Miss Kelly, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Racine.

The weather was dull and heavy. Temperature ranged from 62.6° to 80.6°. Barometer 29.84 inches. Wind west southwest.

PIEROLA IS ARMING MEN IN CHILE.

He Is Preparing to Make an Attempt to Seize the Government of Peru.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, via Galveston, Tex., June 4.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The correspondent at Tacna, Chile, sends word that Gen. Pierola has 500 men under arms on the northern border of the Province of Tacna and is recruiting others daily, despite the vigilance of the Chilean provincial authorities. The garrison at Macangue, near Ilo, Peru, has declared in favor of Gen. Pierola.

Peixoto Closes Parana's Supreme Court.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, via Galveston, Tex., June 4.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—President Peixoto has ordered the closing of the Supreme Court in the State of Parana. It is rumored that this is to avoid the reception of appeals from imprisoned revolutionists. It is also reported that a movement is on foot to bring about an amicable settlement between the Federal forces and the Government of Rio Grande do Sul. The correspondent in Montevideo, Uruguay, sends word that the Brazilian squadron will sail for the north tomorrow. There have been several desertions.

Presented to the Khedive.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CAIRO, June 4.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—United States Consul-General Penfield today presented Somerville Pinckney Tuck, the new American Judge of the Mixed Courts, to the Khedive.

Silver Commission Does Nothing.

BERLIN, June 4.—The Silver Commission which was convened in February last concluded its labors today without arriving at any decisions.

Brevities by Cable.

ADMIRAL ERBEN TO ENTERTAIN.

Admiral Erben of the U. S. S. Chicago will give a reception on board ship at Gravesend June 11.

WILHELM WILL BE WELL SOON.

Profs. Bergmann and Leuthold, after examination of Emperor William's cheek, report that they believe it will be healed in three days' time.

AMERICAN WARSHIP BOUND FOR COREA.

The warship Baltimore has sailed from Nagasaki, Japan, for Chemulpo, Corea, to look after American interests there which are reported to be threatened.

LORD DUFFERIN'S DAUGHTER WEDDED.

Lady Victoria Blackwood, the youngest daughter of the Marquis of Dufferin, was married at Paris yesterday to William Leo Plunkett, eldest son of Lord Plunkett, Archbishop of Dublin.

Smallpox on the Increase in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., June 4.—[Special.]—Smallpox seems to be gaining a foothold in Cleveland. "Scares" have been frequent during the last two months, the disease having developed in various parts of the city. In the Bohemian settlement, six miles and a half from the center of the city, an entire family is afflicted with the disease. One child, Antoneo Krikava, died this morning. The disease developed in the family five weeks ago, but by direction of the health officers was kept a secret and only became known today when the child died.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Arrived—Werkendam, from Rotterdam; Mississippi, from London; Runic, from Liverpool.
GIBRALTAR—Arrived—Gellert, from New York.
SCILLY—Passed—Chester, for New York.
PHILADELPHIA—Arrived—Ohio from Liverpool.
GLASGOW—Arrived—City of Rome from New York.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived—Arizona from New York; Cephalonia from Boston.
LONDON—Arrived—Brazilian from Montreal; Richmond Hill from New York.

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POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

"Education is an Ornament in Prosperity; a Refuge in Adversity."

THE COST OF AN EDUCATION.

The Parents' Discussion.

HUSBAND—My dear, our boy Robert graduates from the public schools very soon, you know. Have you thought what he had best do then?

WIFE—Well, John, I'd like ever so much to send him to college, if you think we could afford it.

HUSBAND—I'm afraid that's out of the question, my dear. Do you know that it would cost at the very least $800 a year for him at any good college?

WIFE—Goodness, as much as that? Of course we can't send him. But I do want to give him a good start in the world, and I don't think a public school education is enough to equip him for the battle of life.

HUSBAND—No, it is not today, when education is so general. Now, I've been set thinking by an announcement I saw in THE TRIBUNE the other day, and that is why I brought up the subject tonight. The trouble is, I think, that most young persons stumble into business, are thrown into it by accident or temporary necessity, or are drawn into it by misguided ambition or a perverted fancy, without any serious thought as to their real fitness for it. When the years for learning the theory and practice of their trade or profession are passed they often awake with regret and dismay to the fact that they have not only made a mistake in their selection but have wasted the precious years of early manhood upon a wrong pursuit. Now, the chief thing for our boy's success in life is not education as much as PROPER EDUCATION—that is, education along the line of his natural bent. It's a year or two before he graduates. I'm going to give him an opportunity to do a little studying at home during this time. I was looking at THE TRIBUNE edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica today, and it's really a great thing. With these books in the house Robert will have information upon every possible subject at his hand, and it is the most reliable information in the world. Whatever his natural bent is he can find proper development for it in this Encyclopedia, whether it's the law, mechanics, engineering, literature, or any of the arts and sciences. I think when he is ready to graduate we will all have made up our minds what he is best fitted for by the use of these books. Besides, there he will find the life stories of all the great men of the past, and he will know of their efforts, their struggles, and their successes, and he may have a better and more serious view of life. These books have in them all the instruction he can get in a college education. Honestly, THE TRIBUNE has given us a great opportunity. Now, my dear, what do you think of my scheme?

WIFE—It's just splendid, John; but what will the books cost?

HUSBAND—Why, that is the most surprising part of it. We can get them for **only ten cents a day;** just think of it.

READ OUR PROPOSITION,

WHICH IS MADE EXCLUSIVELY TO READERS OF THE TRIBUNE:

One complete volume of this great work will be delivered to you upon the payment of only $1.98. This is done in order that you may compare it page for page with the original Edinburgh Edition. There is no obligation on your part to take the remainder of the set. The remaining 24 volumes can be secured at $1.98 per volume, as follows: Twelve volumes will be delivered on payment of $3 on delivery and 10 cents a day thereafter, or we will deliver the whole set of 25 volumes on payment of $5 on delivery and $5 a month thereafter.

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Russia Tans.
—Calf Skins.

STREETER,
134 State,
68 & 70 Madison.

Office of the Columbian Museum of Chicago.
Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill., May 21st, 1894.
Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the corporate members of said corporation will be held at the office of R. E. Ayer, No. 215 Old colony Building, southeast corner of Van Buren and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill., on the 25th day of June, 1894, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering the question of changing the name of this corporation so that the same shall be Field Columbian Museum.

H. N. HIGINBOTHAM, M. A. RYERSON,
NORMAN WILLIAMS, WATSON F. BLAIR,
OWEN F. ALDIS, N. P. REAM,
C. H. McCORMICK, EDWIN WALKER,
W. J. CHALMERS, H. W. JACKSON,
ED. E. AYER, GEO. MANIERRE,
GEO. E. ADAMS, ARTHUR B. JONES,
Trustees.

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And Read The Tribune.
Read The Tribune
And Be Wise.

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THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION,

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BIDS WANTED.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SALT LAKE CITY, May 23, 1894.—Proposals for furnishing school supplies will be received by the Board of Education until 12 m, Wednesday, June 27th, 1894. All bids are to be made for furnishing and delivering at the office of the Board not later than August 20th, 1894. Bids are desired on each article separately in the quantity required as well as on the entire bill, and must in each case be accompanied by samples marked by their price and the name of the bidder. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids: 900 gross school pens; 50 gross penholders, 100 M No. 2 lead pencils; 100 gross crayon, assorted colors, high quality; 1,000 gross enameled school crayon; 100 dozen B. B. erasers; 6 M. prismatic rubber erasers; 1,500 school slates (single), 8x9 inches, cloth bound; 12 dozen rubber tipped blackboard pointers; 100 boxes of Bradley's word builders (long, narrow form); 50 boxes of educational toy money; 24 Gem pencil sharpeners; 200 dozen sand paper disks for Gem sharpeners; 5 gallons school mucilage (in quart bottles); 18 dozen 3-ounce empty mucilage bottles, with caps and brushes; 1 dozen 6-inch mounted globes, without meridian circles; 1,925 dozen Bradley's weaving mats and fringes as follows: 800 dozen (1099) 4¼x4¼; 900 dozen (1049) 8x7; 75 dozen (1091) 9x7; 75 dozen (1062) 8x7; 75 dozen (1083) 9x7; 125 packages of Bradley's parqueting paper as follows: 10 packages of each form, except half squares 6b; 800 boxes water colors, with two brushes for each box; 100 M sheets (in tablets of 100) examination paper, printed heading; 500 M sheets drawing paper; 490 M sheets quincy writing paper; 20 M lead pencil tablets (50 pages each); 15 M ink tablets (50 pages each); 10 M sheets of ruled music paper; 11 reams parchment drawing paper cut in various sizes for map drawing and color work. Specimens of the last seven named articles or any desired explanation may be obtained at the office of the Board of Education.

J. S. MORESON,
Clerk Board of Education.

Tell Your Neighbors,
Tell Your Friends,
Tell Everybody—
To Read
The Best Paper—
The Chicago Tribune.

TO PUT A
"WANT AD."
—IN—
The Tribune,
GO TO THE NEAREST BRANCH OFFICE
(SEE LIST).
It will be sent in or telephoned for you.

MRS. FIORE IS KILLED.

LOUIS VECKI SHOOTS HER IN A QUARREL OVER RENT.

Husband of the Murdered Woman and the Man Who Did the Shooting Have a Row in Which the Wife Takes Part and Is Shot Down—Colored Cook Commits an Assault on a Woman—Judge Goggin Displeased with a Verdict—Boy Drowned in a Defective Catch-Basin.

Mrs. Giuseppa Fiore was shot and instantly killed yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock by Louis Vecki in her room, No. 173 West Polk street. Frank Fiore, husband of the murdered woman, was also shot through the right foot. The shooting was the result of a quarrel between Vecki and Fiore because the latter refused to pay rent amounting to $7. Vecki is the agent for Emil Sternberg, the owner of the building. At noon Vecki went into the rooms occupied by Fiore and his family and demanded the month's rent. Fiore tendered a check, which Vecki refused to accept. The two men began fighting and Mrs. Fiore hit Vecki on the head with a tin pail. The arrival of police officers put an end to the fight for the time. Shortly after 3 o'clock Vecki again went into Fiore's rooms and demanded the rent. Mrs. Fiore, he says, attacked him with an ax and in order to defend himself he drew his revolver and fired four shots at her. Two of the bullets took effect. One entered her forehead while the other struck her in the mouth. She sank to the floor and died almost instantly. One of the bullets which missed the woman struck Frank Fiore in the right foot and went through it.

The house is filled with Italians and when the shots were heard a crowd ran into the rooms where the woman lay, surrounded the murderer, and began to beat and kick him. He might have feared a worse fate than his victim but for the arrival of police officers. They forced their way through the crowd and placed Vecki under arrest and took him to the Maxwell Street station.

Fiore tells another story of the shooting. He said when he first met Vecki yesterday the latter was intoxicated and abusive. He said he demanded the rent and when he (Fiore) offered a check in payment Vecki threw it to the floor and said it was worthless. This act resulted in a quarrel.

When Vecki went into their rooms later in the afternoon he was yet under the influence of liquor. Mrs. Fiore was bending over a cradle in which her 9-year-old baby was lying. Standing beside her were three other children ranging in age from 2 to 5 years. Vecki, when he forced open the door, began to swear. Fiore says, and call the woman improper names. She resented his insults by throwing a bottle at him, which, however, flew wide of its mark. It was then Vecki drew his revolver from his coat pocket, and before Fiore, who was standing close by, could prevent it, fired. While the woman was lying on the floor and in all probability dead the Italian, Fiore claims, again aimed the weapon at her and fired three more shots at her. She was 29 years old.

COLORED COOK COMMITS AN ASSAULT.

Ann Scott Cuts Mrs. O. Johnson Because Accused of Theft.

Mrs. O. Johnson, a boarding-house keeper, No. 46 Rush street, was assaulted by Ann Scott at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning and badly injured. Mrs. Johnson accused the cook of stealing a pocketbook containing a small sum of money. This enraged the colored woman and she seized a large hatchet and dealt Mrs. Johnson a blow on the right temple, cutting a gash three inches in length reaching to the skull bone. Then she threw the hatchet at Mrs. Johnson, striking the latter on the left arm and cutting another deep gash. Officer Kerr of the East Chicago Avenue Police Station was attracted by the noise of the struggle and placed the colored woman under arrest, locking her up at the East Chicago Avenue Station. Mrs. Johnson's injuries received surgical attention. The attending physician says she may die as a result of the injury to her head.

JUDGE GOGGIN DISCHARGES A JURY.

Verdict Rendered in a Damage Suit Does Not Meet His Approval.

Judge Goggin yesterday discharged the jurymen who rendered a verdict in a case on trial before him which was contrary to the evidence. The case was that of Claude Bartram against Frank Farmelee. The plaintiff sought to recover $175, the value of some personal property, which the plaintiff claimed to have been lost by some of defendant's employés while in transit to the Union Depot. The plaintiff was an Indian club swinger. On the trial the plaintiff failed to show the value of a portion of the property alleged to have been lost and the court instructed the jury not to return a verdict in excess of $100, if they found in favor of the plaintiff. The jury was sent out and in a short time returned with a verdict of $150 for the plaintiff. This incensed Judge Goggin. He looked at the assembled jurymen and said stiffly: "So this is your verdict. Well, I will dispense with your services for the rest of the term and you are all excused." The jurymen excused were the portion of a new venire accepted yesterday morning for a two weeks' term. They were Dan Ogden, Charles Hanson, C. W. Nelson, J. B. Linderman, G. Niles, J. A. Mitchell, D. Meyers, S. R. Letter, C. Martinson, Dan Neilon, J. D. Oliver, and Tim McCarthy. Judge Goggin allowed the defendant a new trial immediately and issued a venire for thirty men to take the place of those excused.

BOY DROWNED IN A CATCH-BASIN.

Coroner's Jury Censures the City for Keeping a Defective Sewer.

Deputy Coroner Bollar held an inquest over the remains of Frank A. Schneider, 4 years old, at the home of the latter's parents, No. 6603 Morgan street, yesterday afternoon. The child disappeared from his home Saturday evening and was found drowned in a catch-basin at the southwest corner of Sixty-sixth and Sangamon streets Sunday evening. The Coroner's jury returned the following verdict:

We, the jury, find that Frank A. Schneider, been lying dead, came to his death by drowning in a catch-basin at the southwest corner of Sixty-sixth and Sangamon streets, and we further find that the deceased fell into said catch-basin, the same being defective owing to the city's neglect.

Deputy Coroner Bollar says the catch-basin was open and the police say they had repeatedly called the attention of the proper officials to the fact.

COAL AND OIL MAKE A BAD FIRE.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Yards the Scene of a Hot Blaze.

Burning coal and oil made a hot fire early yesterday morning in the yards of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Eighty-seventh street and Ontario avenue. The loss is $15,000, not the least of which in this time of coal scarcity is 600 tons of coal. The flames were discovered in a chute of a shed used for loading locomotive tenders and spread rapidly through the flimsy structure, reaching two oil tank cars in the yard. These burst and spread blazing oil about the vicinity, making a fierce and threatening fire. A first alarm was followed by a second and this by a 3-11 call as soon as the firemen saw the danger from the blazing oil cars. This brought a sufficient force from the fire department to check a spread of the flames to the car shops proper and confined them to the coal shed and the two oil cars, which were destroyed. During the fire sparks ignited the ice-house of the company and burned it slightly at one end. The heat caused a loss of ice valued at $200. The freight car shops were also threatened, and several of the fire department were called upon to quench incipient blazes in the roof. The house contained thirty freight cars in various stages of construction and repair, but these were switched to places of safety with but slight loss. The damage to the car shops, it is claimed, will reach $1,200. The coal shed with its contents and apparatus for handling coal was worth $8,000, and the oil cars and contents will swell the total loss to $15,000. The company carried insurance to 75 per cent of this amount.

KERN TOO BUSY TO ACT ON GAMBLING

State's Attorney Has Too Much Other Business for the Grand Juries.

It is not probable a special grand jury will be called to investigate bucket-shops and charges of gambling, at least if the State's Attorney's office has anything to say about it. State's Attorney Kern said yesterday: "We have more business on hand now than we can attend to, and it would be folly for us to add to our work at this time. While the recommendation made by the May jury is a good one we cannot do business here on recommendations alone." It is likely the grand jury which is impaneled next Monday will devote two of its three weeks to gamblers, bucket-shops, "eappers," and "ropers."

Hopkins Will Not Talk of It.

Mayor Hopkins was not inclined to commit himself yesterday in reference to the report that some important changes were contemplated in the Police Department. Inspector Shea and Supt. Brennan had a protracted conference yesterday, but what it was about could not be ascertained. Brennan practically admitted that a general order might be issued about July 1. Politicians about the City Hall seem to think some important changes are to be made before long.

Letters That Never Went.

In cleaning out a mail chute in the Calumet Building yesterday the workmen came upon sixteen letters mailed by occupants of the building during the last three years which had been imprisoned in the chute instead of going to the Postoffice and from there to their respective destinations. Some of the letters had been in the chute since 1891. The letters were taken to the Postoffice. The Postmaster turned them over to Supt. McGrath of the city delivery and the latter decided that as they had been delayed so long in delivery the persons to whom they were addressed would probably have little use for them, so they were, most of them, sent back to the senders. A few which did not have the address of the writers on the inside were put in the mails for delivery.

Angry Italians Chase Froio.

Antonio Froio was arrested Saturday on a charge of swindling a dozen sons of Italy on false promises of securing employment for them. Yesterday he was arraigned before Justice Bradwell and was discharged on a technicality. His countrymen were waiting in a crowd outside the station, and when they saw Froio coming out alone they made a rush for him. Lieut. Sheppard sent Office McMahon out to the Italian's assistance. With the officer on one side and his attorney on the other Froio started south, with the crowd at his heels making murderous threats. Police Officer McMahon whistled about on the crowd and kept it back while the Italian and his attorney fled down an alley.

Wanted for an Old Crime.

The murder of Mrs. Anna McLoughtenhager in her saloon, No. 44 South Clark street, over two years ago, was recalled to the police yesterday, and it is thought her murderer has at last been found. A telegram was received by Inspector Shea yesterday afternoon saying that a man supposed to be wanted in Chicago for the commission of that crime is in Boston and inquiring whether he is still wanted by the Chicago police. The answer to the message was hurried up, with the result that an answer was sent back advising the Boston officers to hold the person for orders if they had him in custody.

Items.

The annual meeting of the Northwestern Associated Press will be held in the Grand Pacific Hotel tomorrow at 10 o'clock a. m.

Fred H. Martin, saloonkeeper, wanted here for the shooting, April 28, of John Cudmore, colored, was arrested at Milwaukee yesterday morning.

A delegation of nearly 500 members of the Catholic Order of Foresters left for St. Paul yesterday morning to attend the annual convention of the order.

The St. George Benevolent Association met at the Grand Pacific last night and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of its late President, Gen. M. M. Trumbull.

Old potatoes have advanced sharply. Carlots on track sold yesterday at $1 a bushel. Dealers on South Water street asked eight cents a bushel over the highest price paid Saturday.

Burglars entered W. H. Gaylor's house, No. 657 West Monroe street, early yesterday morning and while one of them held a revolver at Mr. Gaylor's head another carried off two gold watches, some silverware, and $30.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday afternoon near the foot of Seventieth street and the lake shore. It is supposed to be the last of the crew of the schooner Myrtle which went down in the late storm.

The Lakeside Hospital Training School held its graduating exercises at the hospital last evening and graduated a class of nine nurses. The presentation of diplomas and baccalaureate address were made by Dr. E. H. Dorland.

Alonzo Costello was held responsible for the death of his wife, yesterday, by a Coroner's jury. Mrs. Costello died last Saturday, according to the story he told, from a blow or subsequent fall, the blow having been struck by Costello.

E. G. Merriman of Pittsburg, first, Mrs. H. A. Gould of Saginaw, Mich., second, is the record of the first and second tickets sold for entrance to the Field Museum. Yesterday was the first day for charging admissions and many were present for the initial ticket.

E. Foxwell Jr., who was arrested in New York for defrauding the Auditorium Hotel company out of $140 through a bogus check, will not be returned to Chicago for trial. Foxwell left a wife in Chicago and she called yesterday and paid the amount that he secured.

Martha E. Stiles, alias Clayton, is under arrest in New York, charged with swindling. She is alleged to be the wife of Edward Robbins Howe, who is awaiting trial in the Cook County Jail. Howe was arrested in December charged with swindling Harvard graduates.

The body of another victim of the great storm was recovered by the Harrison street police yesterday at the foot of Twelfth street. The body is thought to be that of Thomas Krahner, the fisherman who was washed off the government pier the first night of the storm.

Dan Fedder, alias George Wilson, a messenger boy, was accused by K. F. Carlson yesterday with having robbed him of $19 Friday night. Carlson said that while on his way home he was stopped by three youths, one of whom was Fedder, alias Wilson, and robbed of his money.

Walla Dean, a schoolboy, No. 3350 Lundy's lane, has constructed a picture frame out of 26,000 small pieces of walnut wood. The pieces of wood are mortised together so that neither tack or nail was required to hold the pieces in place. A jackknife was the only tool used by the boy in making the frame.

The differences between the brickmakers engaged in the recent strike at Blue Island and their employers are to be arbitrated. Five representatives of the workmen and members of the firms last night announced that they had agreed upon a code of rules and had completed their labors with the exception of arranging a scale of wages.

All the dredge tugs and scows belonging to the various dredging companies in Chicago were yesterday idle on account of a strike among the men. They decided that they would not accept the cut of 10 per cent which had been made in their wages and all went out, except the Captains of the tugs, who were given employment as watchmen.

Justice Wallace's desk at the Thirty-fifth Street Police Court looked like a millinery stand yesterday morning for the gayly colored hats and bonnets that were scattered about it. Frank Heerley had crept into the cloak-room at a dance at Thirty-sixth and Halsted streets the night before and carried off a variegated assortment of headwear. Heerley was fined $10 and costs.

John Burke, a partner of Ed Corrigan, was robbed of a valuable diamond stud while at the Union Depot Saturday. He was waiting for a train to the Hawthorne race track and did not discover his loss until on the cars. After reporting the matter to the officers at the track a fellow was arrested on suspicion, who gave up the gem. To the surprise of Burke, however, when he began to prepare to prosecute the fellow, he says, the officers had let him go.

OHIO INQUISITOR TAX LAW INVALID.

Judge Ricks of the United States Court Declares It Unconstitutional.

CLEVELAND, O., June 3.—In the United States Court yesterday Judge Ricks decided the so-called "tax inquisitor" law to be unconstitutional. The case before the court was brought by the executors of the estate of John L. Woods against the Auditor of the county to enjoin the collection of taxes on property which was alleged to have been concealed, amounting to $5,500,000, and which had been placed on the duplicate by the Auditor. The court held that the statute conferred upon the Auditor quasi-judicial powers in cases where he was financially interested; that this interest in the result was in the nature of a bribe against the taxpayer and was therefore invalid under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The same rule was made to apply to other cases involving taxes to the amount of over $600,000. Millions of dollars in taxes throughout the State are affected by this decision. Since the law went into effect many large capitalists have moved out of the State to avoid the "tax inquisitor."

M'GILL IS TO BLAME.

SENDS MEN TO BASES WHO ARE BROUGHT IN BY HITS.

Parrott, Decker, and Capt. Anson Also Helped the Orioles to Victory—Cincinnati Defeats New York and Washington Gets Ones from Cleveland—Brooklyn, Pittsburg, and St. Louis the Other National League Winners—Games in the Western League and Association

Pittsburg wrested second place in the league column from Cleveland and Philadelphia yesterday, while St. Louis passed New York for seventh position.

The standing of the clubs follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore	39	29	9	.690
Pittsburg	34	23	11	.676
Cleveland	31	20	11	.645
Philadelphia	31	20	11	.645
Boston	34	21	13	.618
Brooklyn	33	18	15	.545
St. Louis	35	17	18	.486
New York	34	16	18	.471
Cincinnati	31	12	19	.387
Louisville	32	10	22	.313
Chicago	33	10	23	.303
Washington	35	9	26	.257

National League games scheduled for today are: Chicago at Baltimore, Cincinnati at New York, Pittsburg at Boston, St. Louis at Philadelphia, Louisville at Brooklyn, and Cleveland at Washington.

HOW THE GAME WAS LOST.

Colts Followed the Pitcher's Example and Played Badly.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 4.—[Special.]—Willie McGill is mainly responsible for the loss of today's game, but when the accounts are squared Parrott and Decker should be made to shoulder their share of the blame. But for their misplays not a run would have been scored by the Orioles up to the seventh inning. McGill sent men to bases and they went all around.

In the first part of the game it looked very much as if the Orioles had an off day. Wilmot was about the only Colt who distinguished himself. His fielding was superfine and his base running a feature. Anson did well, so far as fielding was concerned, but he was slow on the bases, and at one time was caught running to third, when Decker hit a slow one to short. The star fielding of the day was that of Jennings, who played a lightning game at short, while Reitz distinguished himself by twice hitting for three bases when the bases were full.

The Baltimores were easy victims in the first inning, but the Colts started business at once. Ryan had put up a fly for Keeler Dahlen got first on balls. Wilmot obtained a like gift. Anson then hit an easy one to McGraw, forcing Dahlen at third, but in trying to catch Anson he fired the ball over Brouthers' head. Wilmot scored and Anson had reached third when Decatur in throwing to Robinson put the ball against the grand stand and Anson scored.

In the second after Kelly had gone out Reitz and Jennings singled; Robinson hit behind second, and Reitz, who tried to come home from second, was put out. Hawke hit a little one to Jennings.

In the third Baltimore pulled ahead. McGraw was an easy out. Keeler got his base and was caught stealing second. Brodie then hit a fly, which Decker muffed, and Brouthers was given his base. Kelly hit to Dahlen, who threw straight into Parrott's hand, but Iggs dropped it and Brodie scampered home. Reitz then hit for three bases and two more came in. Jennings' out to Wilmot stopped the scoring.

In the fourth the Colts evened up. Anson hit for two bases, but was forced at third by Decker. The latter scored on Irwin's double. They went a little in the sixth on Wilmot's single, his steal, and Anson's sacrifice, on which he came in from second.

The Baltimores cut loose in the seventh, scoring four times on a batter hit, two bases on balls, and two triples, three in the eighth on two singles, errors by Decker and Shriver, a triple, and a single, and two in the ninth on two singles, a sacrifice, and McGraw's hit. The score:

BALTIMORE.

No.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E	S	SO	BB	BE	LB
McGraw,3b	5	1	2	3	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	5	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Brodie, cf	5	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Brth'rs,1b	5	0	3	9	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Kelly, lf	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Reitz, 2b	5	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jen'gs, ss	5	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Robi'n,c	5	1	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hawke,p	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	41	12	16	27	13	2	3	0	2	5	0

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E	S	SO	BB	BE	LB
Ryan, rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1
Dahlen, 3b	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Wilmot, lf	2	2	1	1	8	0	0	1	0	2	0
Anson, 1b	4	1	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Decker, cf	4	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Irwin, ss	4	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parrott, 2b	4	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0
Schriver, c	4	0	0	4	2	1	0	3	0	0	0
McGill, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	4	4	27	16	5	2	4	2	1	1

Baltimore	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	3	2	0	12
Base hits	3	1	1	1	0	2	4	3	3	1	16
Chicago	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Base hits	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	4

Place and date—Baltimore, June 4. Exact attendance, 4,500. Earned runs—Baltimore, 7; Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—Anson, Irwin. Three-base hits—Reitz (2), Jennings. Brouthers. Sacrifice hits—Hawke, Anson. Double plays—Anson (unassisted), Hawke-Robinson-Jennings. Hit by pitched ball—McGraw. Umpire—Lynch. Time of game—1:45.

Brooklyn, 18; Louisville, 4.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 4.—Billy Barnie's Colonels were fairly slaughtered by the Brooklyns at Eastern Park today. Attendance, 2,045. The score:

Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Daly, 2b	2	4	3	2	0	Brown, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Corcoran, ss	3	1	1	3	1	Stratton, rf	1	3	2	1	0
Treadway, lf	1	1	2	1	0	Earle, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Griffin, cf	3	1	5	6	0	Weaver, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Shindle, 3b	2	2	0	0	0	O'Rourke, lb	0	0	10	1	1
Burns, rf	2	2	5	0	0	Pfeffer, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Foutz, lb	1	2	9	0	0	Rich'ds'n, ss	1	3	1	4	1
Bailey, c	1	2	2	0	0	Denny, 3b	0	2	2	2	0
Daub, p	2	1	0	3	0	Knell, p	0	0	1	2	2
Lachance, c	1	1	0	0	0	Grim, c	1	1	4	1	0
Totals	18	18	26	15	1	Totals	4	10	24	17	7

*Brown out—hit by batted ball.

Brooklyn	2	4	0	0	0	0	8	4	*	—18
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 6; Louisville, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Louisville, 9. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Louisville, 4. Base on balls—Off Daub, 3; off Knell, 4. Struck out—By Daub, 0; by Knell, 2. Three-base hits—Corcoran, Burns, Stratton. Two-base hits—Daly, Griffin, Shindle, C. Dailey, Brown, Richardson (2). Sacrifice hits—Corcoran, Treadway, Foutz, Treadway, Foutz, Lachance. Double plays—Denny-Grim-O'Rourke, Richardson-Pfeffer-O'Rourke, Pfeffer-Richardson-O'Rourke. Hit by pitched ball—Dailey, Shindle. Wild pitch—Knell. Umpire—McQuaid. Time—2:04.

St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 4.—The St. Louis team today made their first appearance in this city this season and defeated the Phillies 3 to 2. Attendance, 4,000. The score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, c	0	1	2	7	0	Hamilton, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Frank, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Ryan, lb	0	1	15	0	0
Stenzel, cf	0	0	2	0	1	Delehanty, lf	1	0	2	0	0
Miller, 3b	1	1	0	0	0	Reilley, rf	1	2	3	0	0
Connor, lb	1	1	7	1	0	Hallman, 2b	0	2	1	6	0
Quinn, 2b	0	1	4	4	0	Cross, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Ely, ss	1	1	4	4	0	Grady, c	0	0	1	3	0
Peitz, c	0	0	7	0	0	Taylor, p	0	1	0	1	0
Breitenstein, p	0	1	0	3	0	Allen, ss	0	1	0	1	1
Totals	3	6	27	13	1	Totals	2	7	27	13	1

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Ely, Dowd. Home run—Connor. Stolen bases—Dowd. Double play—Quinn-Ely-Connor. First base on balls—Off Breitenstein, 5; off Taylor, 3. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 4; by Taylor, 1. Passed balls—Grady, 1; Peitz, 1. Sacrifice hits—Boyle, Hallman, Peitz. Time—1:50. Umpire—Stage.

Pittsburg, 7; Boston, 4.

BOSTON, Mass., June 4.—In the third inning doubles by Killen and Lyons, a triple by Smith, and a single by Stenzel yielded the visitors four runs and decided the game. Attendance, 2,250. The score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Smith, lf	1	3	2	1	0	Lowe, 2b	2	3	2	3	1
Donovan, rf	2	2	1	1	0	Long, s	2	1	2	3	1
Beckley, 1b	2	3	13	1	0	Duffy, cf	0	2	4	1	0
Stenzel, cf	1	2	1	0	0	McCarthy, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Lyons, 3b	0	2	1	4	0	Nash, 3b	0	1	0	3	0
Glasscock, s	0	1	4	4	2	Tucker, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Bierb'r, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	Bannon, rf	0	0	2	1	0
Mack, c	0	1	2	1	1	Ganzel, c	0	1	2	2	0
Killen, p	1	2	1	0	1	Staley, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	7	14	27	14	4	Totals	4	10	24	15	2

Pittsburg	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	*	—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4		—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Killen, Mack, Beckley, Lyons, Stenzel, Lowe, Long, McCarthy. Three-base hit—Smith. Home runs—Long. Stolen bases—Donovan (2), Tucker. Double plays—Glasscock-Beckley; Long-Tucker-Ganzel; Duffy-Long-Lowe-Bannon. First base on balls—Tucker, Duffy, Bannon. Struck out—Killen, 2. Time—2:05. Umpire—Emslie.

Cincinnati, 8; New York, 4.

NEW YORK, June 4.—New York was outplayed at all points by Cincinnati. Attendance, 3,000. The score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Hoy, cf	1	2	5	0	0	Murphy, ss	0	1	2	3	1
M'Carthy, lb	1	0	9	1	1	Davis, 3b	1	1	2	3	1
Latham, 3b	1	2	1	1	1	Doyle, 1b	1	0	11	1	0
Holliday, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Ward, 2b	0	1	3	5	0
McPhee, 2b	2	1	5	3	0	O'Rourke, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Canavan, lf	3	0	2	0	0	Tiernan, rf	0	0	2	1	1
Smith, ss	1	4	3	1	2	Burke, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Murphy, c	0	1	1	3	1	Farrell, c	1	0	5	1	1
Parrott, p	0	1	0	0	0	Rusie, p	0	0	0	1	1
						German, p	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	12	13	27	16	5	Totals	4	6	27	18	8

Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	2	1	—8
New York	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned run—Cincinnati, 1. First base by errors—Cincinnati, 4; New York, 3. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; New York, 6. First base on balls—Off Dwyer, 3; off Rusie, 1; off German, 2. Struck out—By Rusie, 2. Two-base hits—Latham, Smith, Van Haltren. Stolen bases—Latham, Holliday, Doyle. Double play—Smith-McPhee-McCarthy. Hit by pitcher—Doyle. Umpire—Swartwood. Time—1:50.

Washington, 8; Cleveland, 5.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Washington, in the ninth inning on hits by Abbey and Joyce assisted by errors of Ewing and McKean, won the game from Cleveland. Attendance—2,900. The score:

Washington.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Joyce, 3b	3	3	1	3	0	Childs, 2b	0	3	3	3	1
Abbey, lf	1	1	3	0	1	Burkett, lf	2	2	5	0	1
McGuire, c	1	0	6	3	0	McKean, ss	1	1	2	3	3
Hassem'r, 2b	2	1	3	2	1	Ewing, rf	0	0	3	0	2
Tebeau, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Tebeau, lb	1	3	10	0	1
O'brien, lb	1	2	11	1	0	McGarr, 3b	0	1	2	3	0
Selbach, rf	0	2	1	1	0	O'Connor, ct	1	1	3	0	0
Radford, ss	0	0	6	6	0	Zimmer, c	0	0	3	3	2
Fetzer, p	1	1	0	2	0	Cuppy, p	0	0	0	3	0
Mercer, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	8	10	27	18	4	Totals	5	12	27	12	10

Washington	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	—8
Cleveland	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—5

Earned runs—Washington, 3; Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Joyce, Selbach. Three-base hit—McGarr. Stolen bases—Joyce, Abbey, Burkett, Ewing, Tebeau of Cleveland. First base on balls—By Cuppy, 4. Time—2:15. Umpire—Hurst.

WESTERN LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

Kansas City and Milwaukee Win Their Contests of Yesterday.

No change resulted in the standing from yesterday's Western League games. The Toledo-Sioux City game scheduled for yesterday was played Sunday. The standing now is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Sioux City	28	20	8	.714
Kansas City	30	20	10	.667
Minneapolis	29	18	11	.621
Toledo	30	17	13	.567
Grand Rapids	35	16	19	.457
Milwaukee	22	9	13	.409
Indianapolis	33	12	21	.375
Detroit	31	7	24	.226

DETROIT, Mich., June 4.—Umpire Baker had to have police protection on leaving the diamond. Both Pears and Mauck were batted heavily and had to be called in. The score:

Detroit	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—8
Kansas City	0	0	3	1	0	2	2	0	3	—11

Batteries—Pears, Clausen, and Kreig; Mauck, Daniels, and Donohue. Hits—Detroit, 12; Kansas City, 11. Errors—Detroit, 3; Kansas City, 1.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 4.—Milwaukee found Gayle's pitching easy today and won easily. The score:

Milwaukee	2	5	0	0	3	4	3	0	0	—17
Indianapolis	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	—8

Batteries—Stevens and Claytor; Gayle and Westlake. Hits—Milwaukee, 16; Indianapolis, 11. Errors—Milwaukee, 3; Indianapolis, 4.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION BALL GAMES.

Quincy, St. Joseph, Lincoln, and Jacksonville the Winners.

Lincoln passed Peoria in the Western Association race yesterday and is now in fourth place. The standing to date is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct
St. Joseph	18	9	9	.667
Rock Island	26	16	10	.615
Omaha	26	15	11	.577
Lincoln	26	14	12	.539
Peoria	27	14	13	.519
Jacksonville	27	13	14	.481
Des Moines	28	10	18	.357
Quincy	27	7	20	.259

LINCOLN, Neb., June 4.—Lincoln won the first game of the series with Des Moines today. Inability to hit Johnson is responsible for the poor showing made. The score:

Lincoln	7	4	5	1	6	0	0	0	1	—24
Des Moines	0	1	0	0	0

ABUSE THEIR RIGHTS.

"DREIBUND" DECISION AS TO HABEAS CORPUS NOT BASED ON LAW.

An Ex-Judge of Cook County Completes His Review of the Ruling of Judges Sears, Adams, and Tuley—Conclusive Evidence That They Violated the Established Practice in the United States and England—Judge Chetlain's Real Position in the Dispute.

The review by an ex-Judge of Cook County of the recent decision of the "Dreibund," Judges Sears, Adams, and Tuley, in its relation to the function of a writ of habeas corpus, is as follows:

The only reason assigned by the "Dreibund" or three "coordinate Judges" who assumed the prerogative of sitting in judgment upon their fellow coordinate Judge "and who undertook to set aside the judgment entered by him in regard to the contumacy of the Election Commissioners was that Judge Chetlain had not given the proper construction to the statute relating to the officers exercising control over the ballots. They did not deny Judge Chetlain's jurisdiction over the subject matter or over the persons of the Commissioners, but they simply say that he was mistaken in his construction of the statute. This position we regard as unsound and untenable and we further regard the course pursued by the three Judges in organizing a new and original Appellate Court and undertaking to review the acts and doings of their brother Judge under and by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus as unwarranted by the law and contrary to the well settled rules of practice which have prevailed in the country and in this State from their earliest organization. In order to make this point plain we will assume it to be a fundamental rule: First, habeas corpus proceedings are collateral proceedings; second, that a writ of habeas corpus can neither be used as a writ of error nor writ of review in any case; and third, that no judgment can be assailed by a writ of habeas corpus unless the court acted without warrant of law and that said judgment is void. The case presented is one where the grand jury of the Criminal Court, presided over by Judge Chetlain, wanted the Election Commissioners to produce the ballots before them which were cast in certain election districts and which were in their custody and under their control. They were subpoenaed as witnesses and directed to bring with them those ballots, but they refused to produce them, both on the request of the grand jury and on the order of the court, and acting under the advice and instruction of their attorneys openly, ostentatiously, and contemptuously defied the court and held the Judge to his face that the Election Commissioners would neither appear before him nor produce the ballots which were required at all under any circumstances whatsoever. In other words, they coldly took the position that the Election Commissioners having been entrusted with the safekeeping of the ballots, they were beyond the control of the courts of the State, and that in their august presence all the powers of the courts were paralyzed, and that there was no law whatever that could compel them to produce them before the grand jury, and therefore when Judge Chetlain adjudged them as being in contempt and imposed on them a fine and ordered them to be imprisoned until the fine was paid, that he acted without authority of law and that everything that he did was void.

Aspect of the Legal Proposition.

Now, let us see about this, and let us see if this position is true as a legal proposition. It was admitted by one of the counsel for the Election Commissioners in his closing argument that this whole matter could legitimately be heard and tried on the trial of any of the cases on the indictment for fraud committed in counting the ballots, and that the court would not be committing any error or even if they should come to the conclusion that the Election Commissioners need not produce the ballots. This admission is a very important one and substantially gives way the whole case, for if the court had jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the person and decided erroneously, then such judgment could not be regarded as void and could not be either reviewed or set aside by habeas corpus proceedings or by whatever under any circumstances. The test of jurisdiction is whether the tribunal has the power to enter upon the inquiry, and not whether in the course of it it was right or wrong. [Ortis vs. The Rio Grande, 1 Woods, 279-282.] In a Wisconsin case the test of jurisdiction was said to be this: "Had the court or tribunal the power under any circumstances to make the order or perform the act? If this be answered in the affirmative then its decision upon these circumstances becomes final and conclusive until reversed by a direct proceeding for that purpose." [Tallman vs. McCarty, 11 Wis., 401.] The Supreme Court of California said: "The first point decided by any court, although it may not be in terms, is that the case is in jurisdiction, otherwise it would not proceed to determine the rights of the parties." A judicial action is an adjudication not only of the matters actually determined, but equally so of all precedent matters which should have been determined. The newly organized Appellate Court, it must be borne in mind, was composed of three judges, who had no more power whatever than the fourth Judge, and while their combined wisdom may have been greater, yet each one had the right to determine for himself whether he would interpret the statute relating to the preservation of the ballots in such a manner as to keep them forever sequestered or whether they should be produced in court whenever it was thought advisable and proper in furtherance of public justice.

Rights of Judge Chetlain.

The three "self-constituted Appellate Judges" did not have any such question before them, it is true, while Judge Chetlain did, and if he proceeded that he had as much right to determine his course of conduct as the other Judges then where do they get their authority to act as a court of appeals and declare that he was in error when he decided it was the duty of the Election Commissioners to produce the ballots? As was said in Harris vs. Lester, 80 Ill., 816: "It is the province of the Judge trying the case to direct all of the investigation to determine whether it had jurisdiction of the defendants in any lawful way in that proceeding, and that question it did determine and recorded as such finding of fact in judgment, and upon the authority of the adjudged cases no coordinate court or congregation or convention of Judges, however composed or however brought together, had any right to set that sound judgment aside, and the only way properly of ever getting at such a question is by a direct proceeding, and not collaterally by a writ of habeas corpus." To allow such a thing as this "would," as was said in the case of People ex rel. vs. Foster, 104 Ill., 158, "be simply to review upon habeas corpus the decision of the trial court, which it is not permitted to do." It is clear that the court had jurisdiction both of the subject matter of the suit and the parties before it, and hence the order in the case, however erroneous, cannot be set aside or reversed on an application of this kind. In this proceeding we can only act when the court has exceeded without jurisdiction or exceeding its jurisdiction, but it is not pretended that such is the case here, but we will add that it is contended that Judge Chetlain put a wrong interpretation on the statute and was therefore in error, and that he was mistaken and that this mistake in the judgment of the three coordinates deprived him of jurisdiction, both of the subject matter and of the person. Such logic as this is simply preposterous and cannot be sustained for a moment.

Real Question That Was Presented.

The only question which was legitimately before the dreibund was *whether the judgment which was entered by Judge Chetlain against the Election Commissioners for their contempt of his authority was void or not—not whether he erred in his construction of the statute, for that we insist they could not inquire into at all on a writ of habeas corpus, and for proof of this we refer to the case of Ex parte Smith, 117 Ill. Sept., 64, and if this does not settle the question there is no question was ever settled by any human tribunal. When a prisoner is held under a judgment of a court made or without authority of law, says the same court in another case [113 Ill., 598], the proper tribunal will, upon habeas corpus, look into the record so far as to ascertain this fact, and if it be found to be so, will discharge the prisoner (citing ex parte Lange, 9 Wall., 339, and ex parte Parks, 93 U. S., 18). But "when an inferior court has jurisdiction of the cause and the person in a criminal suit to render a judgment or decree, all errors, and the legality of the proceedings cannot be reviewed on a writ of habeas corpus." This is based upon the celebrated case of ex parte Watkins, 3 Pet., 193, which Chief Justice Marshall says: "An imprisonment under a judgment cannot be unlawful unless that judgment be absolute nullity, and it is not a nullity if the court has general jurisdiction of the subject matter, although it should be erroneous." [Cornell vs. Williams, 20 Wall., 250.]

The power to determine a case has ever been regarded as jurisdiction, and in every case wherever a case is presented which brings this power into action.

Judge may err and err egregiously in his construction of a statute or in his rulings on the trial of a case, but we undertake to say that no case which he commits in the trial of any case can be reviewed and corrected by resorting to a writ of habeas corpus, for a writ of habeas corpus cannot be used either as a writ of error or writ of review or by way of appeal. There is a distinction between void and erroneous, and the latter is the undisputed that where the court has jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the person its judgment in the case will not be void though it may be erroneous, and that in a collateral proceeding the validity of the judgment cannot be called in question without it is void on its face or the court has proceeded in a case where it had no authority whatever to act. [Kelsey vs. People, 115 Ill., 588.] A grand jury has always been regarded as an adjunct of the court, and our Supreme Court has said in the recent case of Boone vs. People, 148 Ill., 448: "The grand jury constitutes a part of the court and their official acts in finding true bills or ignoring bills are borne on the records of the court, and witnesses before that body are sworn in open court, though not necessarily in the presence of the court. Did not then the court have jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the persons, the same as it has of any other witnesses in any case coming in court? If it did we would like to see if any court in this State has not the power of punishing them for contumacy or for refusing to testify? We say they have, and we say that the case of ex parte Smith, 117 Ill., 64, is absolutely decisive on this point.

The Supreme Court, in considering the question of jurisdiction, said, in the case of Kelly vs. The People, 115 Ill., 590: "If the judgment be wrong it is because it was rendered upon the court's finding the guilt and fixing the punishment—so that the correctness of the judgment depended upon the particular state of facts which was presented in the progress of the hearing and the determination of the case, of which the court had jurisdiction. The error was one in the exercise of jurisdiction, and not from want of jurisdiction. The only suggestion there can be for holding the judgment void, and not erroneous, merely, is that there was a departure from the established mode of procedure. Almost any deviation from law might be regarded a departure from the established mode of procedure."

What Constitutes a Void Judgment.

To admit such a ground of holding a judgment void would, as it seems to us, in a great measure break down and make uncertain the well established distinction in regard to the validity of a judgment when collaterally questioned, because no judgment can be questioned except it be void, for want of jurisdiction, and error in the exercise of jurisdiction cannot make any judgment void.

Habeas corpus proceedings being collateral proceedings nothing can be attacked collaterally which does not go to the jurisdiction of the court. Our own Supreme Court decided as early as 1843 in the case of Swigart vs. Harter, 4 Scam., 314, that "if the court rendering the judgment had jurisdiction of the person of the defendant and of the subject matter of the case, then, whether its decisions were correct or erroneous the judgment until reversed is binding. Having a right to decide every question that occurred in the cause its errors and irregularities, if they existed in the judgment, should have been corrected in this court; in the issuing of final process or the proceedings of the officers thereon, by some direct proceeding before the same court to set them aside; neither one nor the other could have been legally examined into when brought up, as they were in this case, in the court below collaterally. But if there was a total want of jurisdiction in the court, and it therefore acted without authority in the premises, its proceedings were not merely voidable, but void and a nullity conferring no right and affording no protection to the claiming or acting under them, and consequently should have been rejected, although unnoticed and collaterally drawn in question on the trial or in the Circuit Court." This is the doctrine established by the Supreme Court of the United States almost at the foundation of the government and has never been deviated from in any way, shape, or manner. Indeed it is axiomatic that neither irregularities nor errors can be inquired into on a writ of habeas corpus if the court had any jurisdiction whatever over the person and subject matter.

When Judges Tuley, Adams, and Sears organized their "dreibund" and proceeded to set in judgment on their brother Judge they were just as much guilty of an usurpation as Judge Chetlain ever was, and a great deal more so.

Question Has Been Decided Before.

This question is not a new one, and our own Supreme Court has virtually decided the whole matter in the case of Ex Parte Smith, 117 Ill. 64. That was a case where Smith was subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury of Cook County and give evidence. He declined to do so and was fined $22 and costs. He refused to pay the fine and was taken to jail. He thereupon made application to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus, and Chief Justice Mulkey in rendering the decision of the court among other things said: "It will be observed that the imprisonment complained of was not the result of an order in the nature of a final process to enforce a judgment at law for a specific sum of money. Such being the case the petitioner can only be discharged in one of the modes set forth in the 22d section of the habeas corpus act, which are as follows: "First, where the court has exceeded the limit of its jurisdiction, either as to matter, place, sum, or person. Second, where, though the original imprisonment was lawful, yet by some act, omission, or event which has subsequently taken place, the party has become entitled to his discharge. Third, where process, though in proper form, has been issued in a case or under circumstances where the law does not allow process or orders for imprisonment or arrest to issue; fifth, where, although in proper form, the process has been issued or executed by a person either unauthorized to issue or execute the same or when the person having the custody of the prisoner under such process is not a person empowered by law to detain him; sixth, where the process appears to have been obtained through false pretense or bribery; seventh, where there is no general law or any judge's order, sentence or decree of a court to authorize the process, if in a civil suit, or any conviction, if in a criminal proceeding.

"In the light of the previous decisions of this court, it is quite clear the petition fails to make out such a case as will authorize this court to grant the relief sought. Such being the case, it would be altogether useless to award the writ.

"We regard the petition in this case as a *mere attempt to review and set aside the judgment at law for a collateral error in the proceeding, where the court clearly had jurisdiction both of the person and subject matter of the suit.* This cannot be done. The petition shows that the petitioner was regularly brought before the court as a witness, that he refused to answer certain questions propounded to him, and that the court thereupon imposed a fine upon him. Whether the court was authorized under the circumstances to impose a fine was a matter which the law authorized and empowered the court to determine, just as in any other case of alleged contempt. While for the purpose of the argument it may be conceded that the court erred in reaching the conclusion it did, nevertheless its rights and duty to pass upon the question was clear beyond all question. If the conclusion was erroneous, as is claimed, the remedy was the same as in the case of any other erroneous judgment where right of appeal or writ of error is given. We regard the order directing the defendant to stand committed till the fine and costs were paid in the nature of final process, a mere means of enforcing the payment of the judgment, which would be satisfied or discharged by order staying the judgment itself. If, as claimed, the judgment is erroneous, a writ of error was the appropriate remedy, and upon that hypothesis the petition alleges that the court refusing original would, if asked, have made the writ a supersedeas, which would have suspended the order of commitment till the case could be disposed of on the merits."

Statute Flagrantly Violated.

The right of the court to summon the grand jury and the right of that body to inquire into frauds at elections cannot, we think, be questioned by anybody. That being so, then so say, as we said in Swigart vs. Harter, 4 Scam., 314, and Cornell vs. Williams, 20 Wall, 250: "The jurisdiction having attached in the case, everything done, within the power of that jurisdiction, when collaterally questioned, is held conclusive of the rights of the parties unless impeached for fraud." There never was a case where the statute regulating the discharge of persons who were in custody by virtue of a judgment was so flagrantly and outrageously violated as in this very case, and if anybody is to be impeached it should be the judges who trampled the law under foot and not Judge Chetlain.

Mr. Justice Mulkey in his decision in the case of People ex rel. vs. Foster, 104, 111, 158, refers at length to the provisions of the habeas corpus act, and says that "the third section of the habeas corpus act requires the petition to set forth the cause or pretense of the imprisonment complained of, and to show that the petitioner is not committed or detained by virtue of any process, judgment, decree, or execution specified in Sec. 21 of the act." The latter section provides that "no person shall be discharged under the authorization of the act if he is in custody by virtue of a final judgment or decree of any competent court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or of any execution issued upon said judgment or decree, unless the time during which such party may be legally detained has expired." He then quotes the twenty-second section of the habeas corpus act and says that it is expressly provided in the same section that "no court or Judge, on the return of the habeas corpus, shall in any other matter inquire into the legality or justice of a judgment or decree of a court legally constituted [4 Scam., 598], the proper tribunal will, upon habeas corpus, look into the record so far as to ascertain this fact, and if it be found to be so, will discharge the prisoner (citing ex parte Lange, 9 Wall., 339, and ex parte Parks, 93 U. S., 18). But "when an inferior court has jurisdiction of the cause and the person in a criminal suit to render a judgment or decree, all errors, and the legality of the proceedings cannot be reviewed on a writ of habeas corpus." This is based upon the celebrated case of ex parte Watkins, 3 Pet., 193, which Chief Justice Marshall says: "An imprisonment under a judgment cannot be unlawful unless that judgment be absolute nullity, and it is not a nullity if the court has general jurisdiction of the subject matter, although it should be erroneous." [Cornell vs. Williams, 20 Wall., 250.]

The power to determine a case has ever been regarded as jurisdiction, and in every case wherever a case is presented which brings this power into action.

Judge may err and err egregiously in his construction of a statute or in his rulings on the trial of a case, but we undertake to say that no case which he commits in the trial of any case can be reviewed and corrected by resorting to a writ of habeas corpus, for a writ of habeas corpus cannot be used either as a writ of error or writ of review or by way of appeal. There is a distinction between void and erroneous, and the latter is the undisputed that where the court has jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the person its judgment in the case will not be void though it may be erroneous, and that in a collateral proceeding the validity of the judgment cannot be called in question without it is void on its face or the court has proceeded in a case where it had no authority whatever to act. [Kelsey vs. People, 115 Ill., 588.] A grand jury has always been regarded as an adjunct of the court, and our Supreme Court has said in the recent case of Boone vs. People, 148 Ill., 448: "The grand jury constitutes a part of the court and their official acts in finding true bills or ignoring bills are borne on the records of the court, and witnesses before that body are sworn in open court, though not necessarily in the presence of the court. Did not then the court have jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the persons, the same as it has of any other witnesses in any case coming in court? If it did we would like to see if any court in this State has not the power of punishing them for contumacy or for refusing to testify? We say they have, and we say that the case of ex parte Smith, 117 Ill., 64, is absolutely decisive on this point.

The Supreme Court, in considering the question

BACK FOR NEW TRIAL

APPELLATE COURT REMANDS THE FITZGIBBONS DAMAGE SUIT.

It Is Held That the Testimony Was in Favor of the Cable Company, the Defendant —Judge Shepard Files a Dissenting Opinion—Appeal of Frank Parmelee Is Affirmed Against Him—Sale of the Grape Creek Coal Company's Property Under a Mortgage Is Declared Void.

The Appellate Court yesterday remanded the case of Mary Fitzgibbons against the North Chicago Street railroad company, in which a verdict of $14,200 had been awarded the plaintiff for personal injuries. The question in dispute in the case was whether the car on which Mrs. Fitzgibbons was at the time of the accident started up as she was getting off or whether she tried to leave it before it stopped. It appeared the police officer reported to the desk sergeant and the latter wrote the report. In deciding the case the Appellate Court said:

We do not think that this report can be considered by us in arriving at a conclusion. The great preponderance of evidence is with the defendant in the trial court. The plaintiff, if entirely uninfluenced by her position in the case, cannot be presumed to have had a more accurate remembrance of the circumstances leading to the accident than the other witnesses. The judgment contained is a large one, and we think that the evidence is such that the cause should be committed for another trial.

Justice Shepard filed a dissenting opinion in the case in which he says:

On the question that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, which is the view the majority of the court take, I do not agree. The jury and the trial Judge saw and heard the witnesses and observed their manner of testifying, and I prefer to rely upon their conclusions rather than upon a conclusion arrived at from a bare reading of their testimony.

The suit of Silas F. Miller against Michael C. McDonald in the Circuit Court, in which an order was entered for the complainant to pay to the defendant $1,750 for rent of the premises Nos. 116 and 118 Fifth avenue, occupied by the *Globe* Publishing company for three months, was reversed. The Appellate Court says the jurisdiction of a court of equity under whose orders a receiver makes sale of a debtor's assets does not extend to the enforcement of engagements made by a receiver before his sale, that purchasers have taken the title to the property exactly as he would have done if he had been a stranger to the suit.

The appeal of Frank Parmelee from a judgment rendered against him in favor of Bernard A. Ems for the loss of a trunk resulted in the judgment being affirmed. The contention was made in the trial that there was no evidence to support the allegation of the declaration that the defendant was a common carrier. On this point in the opinion Judge Gary makes the following remarks: "Frank Parmelee would rather lose much more than the amount of this judgment than have go upon the record of this court the expression of any doubt that he is a common carrier of passengers and their luggage."

The case of Frank Hettinger against H. P. Beidler was reversed partly because the trial Judge refused to permit the defendant to make an opening statement to the jury. Twenty-one opinions of cases considered during the March term were handed down.

Opinions handed down by the court included:

4,868—Forest Glen Brick and Tile Co. vs. Gade et al.; affirmed in part and reversed in part. —5,111—Fred Miller Brg. Co. vs. Beckington; affirmed. —5,115—Olson et al. vs. Simons. The Same vs. Same; affirmed.—5,118—Turnock vs. Walker; reversed and remanded. —5,123—Gloss et al. vs. Swigart; affirmed.—5,124—Heffron vs. Brown; affirmed.—5,129—Rand, McNally & Co. vs. Kalamazoo Paper Company; reversed.—5,131—Gottschalk vs. Smith; affirmed. —5,132—Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company vs. Young; affirmed.—5,134—McDonald vs. Miller; reversed.—5,135—Keller vs. Herr; affirmed. —5,138—Wolverton et al. vs. Taylor et al.; affirmed. —5,139—Hettinger vs. Beiler; reversed and remanded.—5,141—North Chicago Street R. R. Co. vs. Fitzgibbons; reversed and remanded.—5,142—Parmalee vs. Ems; affirmed.—5,144—Calumet Lumber Lumber Co. vs. Hunt; affirmed.—5,144—Bradley vs. Settler; affirmed.—5,145—C. & W. I. R. R. Co. et al. vs. Flynn; affirmed.—5,146—C. & G. T. Ry. Co. vs. Sienkowski; affirmed.—5,147—Berwick vs. Illinois Steel Co.; affirmed.—5,148—Johnson vs. Stefens et al.; affirmed.

SALE OF COAL PROPERTY VOID.

Federal Court of Appeals Reverses the Decision in the Grape Creek Sale.

The United States Court of Appeals has rendered a decision setting aside the decree by which the property of the Grape Creek Coal company and the Grape Creek Coke and Coal company was sold in September last. The Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York, the same corporation which holds the mortgage on the Northern Pacific railroad, began a foreclosure suit against the Grape Creek company in December, 1891. The case was tried in the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Illinois and the court decreed that the mortgage of the complainant was superior to any other lien in favor of any other party to the case; that default had been made in the payment of interest due, entitling the plaintiff to a sale of the mortgaged property. By the terms of the bonds the principal debt was not due until April 1, 1916, when the bonds matured, and the Court of Appeals said, in a decision written by Judge Woods, that there was nothing in the conditions of the mortgage which authorized a sale before to declare the debt due before that time. The case was reversed for the error of the court in declaring the principal of the mortgage debt due.

The United States Court of Appeals did not take up the appeal of the labor unions and railway employés from Judge Jenkins' Northern Pacific injunction yesterday. It will be heard next Monday.

The Chicago and Northern Pacific railroad filed a plea yesterday to the amended and supplemental bill of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, which is seeking to foreclose a mortgage of $30,000,000. The plea denies the right of the trust company to foreclose the mortgage for the reason that the company has not deposited with the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois $200,000 and received a certificate empowering it to conduct its business in this State.

RECORD OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

JUDGE BRENTANO—12,086—M. E. Stoba vs. Jernberg & Griffin; on findg., $565.11, and sci. fa. vs. W. Y. Griffin.—12,156—Nette M. Taylor vs. Ernest P. Crookes; on ver., $2,236.16.

JUDGE SAMUEL—10,573—Jacob Stating vs. Swift & Co.; on judgt., $1,000, and sat.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—5,282—Neufield Mtg. Co. for use of Nathan Neufield vs. Morris Newman; on findg., $694.66.—6,068—August Langen vs. Henry Ranke; on findg., $105.87, and sci. fa. vs. August Hansen.

JUDGE FREEMAN—11,838—Chas. Glang vs. Jacob Friedman; on ver., $9,320.45.—12,031—E. W. Blatchford vs. Albert A. Campbell; on ver., $1,833.93; appld. —12,036—Daniel Hennessey vs. Probst Construction Co.; on. ver., $150 and sat. —12,066—Solomon Blumenfeld vs. Steve A. Terhune; on ver., $46.

JUDGE GOGGIN—5,728—Edward Hines Lumber Co. vs. Morris A. Newman; on findg., $158.

JUDGE CHURCHILL—2,320—H. Bragg vs. A. Rosenthal; on dfft., $10—20,871—Smith & Webster vs. Edward Murry; on dfft., $12—22,873—Thomas Rehansky Jr. vs. Chas. Segenberger and Thomas F. Mayer; on ver., $250 and sat.

JUDGE BURKE—17,565—Schulkins & Co. vs. W. S. Reddick; on ver., $75, and sci. fa. vs. Joseph Friedman—24,145—Geo. Middendorf vs. T. J. Murry; on dfft., $500—24,282—Adam Schillo vs. Michael F. Bowler, on findg., $231.

JUDGE BAKER—19,788—World's Columbian Exposition vs. Nelson Shirt and Laundry Co.; on ver., $552.—11,008—Michael Donohue and William F. Hennebery vs. Fort Dearborn Electrotype Co.; on ver., $200.

JUDGE DUNNE—22,413—Roland E. Crandall vs. A. E. Bremer; on findgs., $50 and sat.—24,817—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. vs. Alice D. Jewett; on ver., $145.—25,625—Michael Ford vs. Patrick Ward; on dfft., $9.—22,897—C. A. Blackman vs. Theiler Detective Service Co.; on ver., $97.—26,243—John Anderson vs. Alexander F. and Hannah M. Greig; on findgs., $195.; appld.—24,493—M. Fox vs. M. Borg; on dfft., $14.

JUDGE WINDES—26,125—Oliver A. Scott vs. Smith & Bright; on findgs., $75 and sat.—1,590—Andrew G. Olson vs. Chicago Can Co.; on findg., $250.

JUDGE ADAMS—20,504—Silva C. Campbell and Daniel A. Campbell vs. Irby W. Poor; on dfft., $645.82.

Decrees.

JUDGE HORTON—10,266—Loeb vs. Maurer; dec. sale.—7,350—Dearborn Saving, L., and B. Assn. vs. McDonald; dec. sale.—7,351—Same vs. McDonald; dec. sale.

Court Call for Today.

JUDGE TULEY—Sturges vs. Farwell on hearing.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—No. 5,529 on hearing.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Motions of course.
JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 6,268, 51, and 52.
JUDGE ENGLISH—Contested motions.
JUDGE STEIN—Motions of course. Nos. 1, 3, 4 5, and 6.
JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 7,410, 5,786, 4,149, 5,653, 747, 6,985, 1,745, 1,695, 6,497, 6,659, 1,938, 1,422, 1,423, 1,424, 2,251, 5,684, 6,508, 3,522, and 5,966.

JUDGE FREEMAN—Nos. 8,503, 3,303, 9,486, 4,151, 4,152, 4,153, 4,159, 4,160, 4,306, 2,405, 3,854, 3,045, 3,678, 3,966, and 3,613.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—No. 125,347 on trial.

JUDGE GOGGIN—Nos. 5,691, 2,746, 2,750, 1,800, 2,037, 2,740, 2,751, 2,752, 2,759, 2,813, 2,813, 2,815, 2,816, 2,867, 2,868, 2,890, 2,991, 6,672, 1,736, 1,791.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Nos. 2,073, 1,903, 1,988, 2,199, 2,200, 2,205, 2,192, 2,252, 2,254, 2,255, 2,256, 2,257, 1,456, 11,165, 10,600, 12,214, 2,022, 8,089, 2,018, 2,019, 939, 1,893, 12,101. No. 2,197 on trial.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Nos. 1,948, 1,950, 1,256, 1,996, 2,004, 2,008, 2,057, 1,219, 2,126, 2,178, 2,180, 2,417, 1,337. No. 1,699 on trial.

JUDGE SEARS—Cases from Judge Freeman's call.

JUDGE BAKER—Nos. 11,371, 7,047, 5,698, 7,413, 39,836, 7,881, 860, 8,227, and No. 11,110 on trial.

JUDGE BURKE—Nos. 5,497, 4,566, 6,263, 4,936, 5,870, 2,783, 6,449, 6,490, 6,498, 26,011.

JUDGE DUNNE—Nos. 857, 5,063, 5,905, 9294, 4,538, 1,013, 4,707, 5,619, 5,641, 5,663, 5,678, 5,693, 1,694, 4,003.

JUDGE WINDES—Trial call term Nos. 7,089, 5,144, 9,831, 6,693, 6,805, and decisions Nos. 18,938, 18,939, 19,021, 3,792.

JUDGE SCALES (County Court), 10 a. m.—Nos. 11,045, 10,729, 13,626, 12,037. City specials Nos. 1,712, 17,422; 2 p. m., No. 11,692. Call of December trial calendar, announced for Tuesday, will be called by Judge Donnelly in the County Court Wednesday, June 6. At 10 a. m. Nos. 1 to 15 inclusive.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT (Probate Court)—General business.

JUDGE SMITH—Branch No. 3 (Criminal Court) —Nos. 3,157, 3,203, 3,249, 3,316, 3,174, 3,143, 3,186, 3,251, 3,301, 3,338, 3,339, 3,169, 3,308.

JUDGE GIBBONS—Branch No. 4 (Criminal)—Nos. 3,254, 3,582, 2,858, 2,932, 2,649, 2,684, 2,706, 3,018, 2,249.

JUDGE HANECY—Branch No. 5 (Criminal)—Nos. 738, 138, 54, 3,067, 3,407, 3,218, 2,673, 3,567, 2,833, 2,845, 777, 3,110, 2,170, 2,683.

JUDGE GROSSCUP (United States courts)—No. 17 on trial.

JUDGE BUNN—Contested motions.

ABOUT THE ORIGIN OF "HOBO."

The Word Said to Have Been Coined by Three Schoolboys.

How many people, asks the Paducah (Ky.) *Sunday Visitor*, know the origin of the slang word "hobo"? And how many know that it is of local origin? Probably nobody. But it's a fact, nevertheless, that the term now on every one's tongue and in everybody's newspaper was invented right here in Paducah, not a great while ago, either. About five years ago there were three schoolboys, now young men, studying under a private tutor in this city. They had just taken up the study of Latin and were learning the primary declensions of that language as set forth in Bullion's old grammar. With true boylike propensity for adapting all sorts of peculiar sounds to their own use, the trio fell to hailing each other with "Hello, bobisbit!" Finding this form of salutation rather cumbersome to handle in a hurry, they speedily shortened it to "hobo." This is the history of the word's birth. It was catchy and others fell to using it, but in a different way. Its popularity increased and at present one can hear the modification at almost any place in the United States. A crowd of tramps is today an army of hobos; a flat fish is a hobo skyplece; a weak-eyed compositor is a hobo blue printer; a tough street is a hobo neighborhood, and so on ad infinitum. Presently some publisher will corporate it into a dictionary, and the slangy cat-call that three Paducah urchins constructed will become a real noun.

Simsrott's Accounts Regular.

The Auditing committee of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, which has been at work for the last two weeks upon the books of William A. Simsrott, missing and ex-Treasurer of the order, is well advanced in its labors, but no irregularity has been discovered to reflect on the unpunctuality of the missing man. The drafting of monthly stasements for each lodge will be of no necessity indefinitely postponed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED MONDAY.

June 4, 1894:

Reade-st., w s or 112th, w f, 145x125, with other property, May 25 (M. M. Tilton to C. Lazarus et al.) ..... $ 1,200

Laurel-av., 2 s of 93d-st., e f, 25x175, May 23 (J. A. Campbell to J. S. Capper)..... 1,225

Fairfield-av., 260 n of Center-st., e f, 50x175, April 14 (S. M. Trego to C. P. Silva)..... 1,250

Morgan-av., 108 w of Church-t., n f, 25x125, April 14 (C. P. Silva et al. to S. M. Trego)..... 5,800

Edgewater-av., 56 e of Commercial-st., n f, 50 x108, Feb. 18, 1893 (W. J. Richardson to E. T. O'Connor)..... 2,100

Ashland-av., s w cor Hollywood, e f, 29x125, Feb. 18, 1893 (Same to M. A. O'Connor)..... 1,000

Paulina-st., 200 s of 84th, w f, 50x125, with other property, March 1 (L. A. Loeb to A. Moses)..... 1,653

Poloman-st., 225 e of Leavitt-st., s f, 25x132, June 1 (M. M. C. to H. Meyer)..... 1,618

Richmond-st., 265 s of Thomas-st., e f, 25x138, May 21 (C. Sneider to C. Rothschild)..... 1,000

83d-st., 75 s of Lawndale-av., n f, 25x125, with other property, June 1 (H. Hammond to P. F. Conlan)..... 1,025

Ellis-av., 147 n of 62d-st., s f, 100x171, May 29 (C. Schmidt to J. Mazzuzzi)..... 8,500

Center-av., 180 n of 60th-st., w f, 25x124, June 1 (A. Dufrain to C. Feithouse)..... 3,500

61st-st., 72 w of Carpenter, s f, 24x125, June 1 (L. Forges to A. Krone)..... 1,000

May-st., s w cor 56th, n f, 50x125, May 15 (est of G. Snydacker to M. Hurley)..... 1,300

Eberhart-av., 150 s of 58th-st., w f, 150x143, with other property, June 1 (H. Meisebar to Aroza Mtg. Co.)..... 2,100

Indiana-av., 225 s of 42d-st., w f, 25x160, May 24 (S. H. Noe to M. Seaman)..... 5,000

Armour-av., s w cor 35th-st., s f, 25½x80, June 1 (S. Martin to H. J. Hynes)..... 1,000

Armour-av., 25 s of 35th-st., s f, 27½x80, June 1 (est of G. Martin to H. J. Hynes)..... 1,000

Emerald-st., 300 s of 30th-st., w f, 25x126, June 2 (E. F. Kleinke to C. A. Bart)..... 2,400

Jackson-st., s w cor Hoyne-av., n f, 183x61, April 29 (C. A. Barth to F. Hammond)..... 1,350

Bismarck-st., 720 e of Noble-st., n f, 24x60, April 17, 1893 (B. Branick to E. T. Donoghue)

Ada-st., 110 n of 37th-st., e f, 24x120, May 19 (estate of T. Suffern to J. Reinrich et al.)..... 1,275

Thomas-st., 261 w of Washtenaw-av., n f, 25x 125, June 2 (M. D. Binkley to H. Wiegand)..... 1,200

Hamlin-av., 25 n of Prince, w f, 125x125, June 1 (G. H. Spurgeon to S. B. Swetow et al.)..... 3,500

North-av., 264 e of Lowe, n f, 24x130, June 1 (L. M. Spurgeon to S. B. Zwetow)..... 2,500

Burling-st., 225 s of Webster-av., e f, 22x70, June 1 (A. Vedovelli to M. Krnicek)..... 2,200

Fremont-st., 268 n of Willow, e f, 24x115, June 1 (C. J. Jung to A. Vedovelli)..... 2,675

Lewis-st., 135 n of Marianna, w f, 25x124, May 24 (L. Mueller to A. Cun)..... 2,300

Palmer-av., 339 s of Thomas-av., s f, 50x100, May 31 (C. C. W. Meyer to W. E. Meyer)..... 2,550

California-av., 198 s of Wabansia-av., w f, 24x 125, April 4 (F. E. Medert to J. Sterba)..... 1,300

Forest-av., 275 n of Evergreen-av., w f, 25x 126, May 29 (M. in C. to Com. L. and B. Ass.) 1,105

Belmont-av., 441 e of Southport-av., n f, 25x 125, May 17 (O. K. Monson to E. Anderson)..... 7,000

W. 21 of Lot 5, B 4, and w 21 e 50 ft 2 L 5 of Bryant-av., Ellis' W Add., June 1 (E. A. Browning to S. Marshall)..... 8,500

Marquette-av., 110 e of Central Park-av., n f, 90x 150, May 31 (E. J. Monaghan to C. F. Unrath)..... 13,500

Ashland-av., 159 n of 91st-st., e f, 50x125, Jan. 3 (B. M. Davies to J. J. Drake)..... 1,000

Maplewood-av., 123 n of Wabansia, w f, 25x 125, May 28 (A. T. Meeby to H. G. Tizan)..... 1,950

Chestnut-st., 168 e of N. Wells, n f, 25x108, May 31 (E. Hunt to C. Mierzwa)..... 10,000

Hun-st., 429 e of 47th, n f, 25x120, June 1 (E. B. Pease to C. Mungo)..... 1,600

Fullerton-av., n e cor Columbian-st., s f, 35x100, June 1 (J. J. Keenan to F. Gale)..... 8,000

Walnut-st., 45 w of Sacramento-av., n f, 20x 150, May 10 (C. G. Karr to E. Munt)..... 5,000

Ohio-st., 27 e of Ashland-av., s f, 25x125, Dec. 23, 1893 (L. Horn to P. W. Knights)..... 7,500

62d-st., 50 e of 43d-av., s f, 25x135. June 2 (B. Sullivan to M. M. Cooney)..... 1,300

Jackson-st., 30 w of 31st, south, e f, 75x142, April 28 (F. Gale to J. J. Keenan)..... 4,700

Fairfield-av., 108 s of Harvard-st., w f, 25x132, June 2 (M. Berry to C. Barnes)..... 1,000

Honore-st., 72 n of Harrison, w f, 48x126, May 31 (E. Dunk to S. Herzog)..... 10,000

83d-st., 241 e of Stony Island-av., s f, 38x133, June 2 (D. Ross to A. M. Young)..... 1,600

119th-st., 57 w of Clinton, s f, 35x136, May 2 (L. Strauss to C. Mc Donnell)..... 1,500

120th-st., 50 w of Parnell-av., s f, 48x65, May 29 (American Trust and Savings Bank to E. A. Peck)..... 1,000

66th-place, 240 w of Hope-av., s f, 40x126, May 31 (W. J. Coleman to F. W. Green)..... 5,000

Chicago-av., 701 e of St. Clair-st., n f, 50x170, Dec. 15, 1893 (G. W. Streeter to S. Lamercomb)..... 10,000

St. Charles-av., 147 Prescott-st., e f, 50x190, June 4 (A. M. Kellan to A. H. Hill)..... 1,000

Hoffman-av., n w cor Evergreen, e f, 124x126, Sept. 19, 1893 (L. M. Drake to M. H. Drake)

Fullerton-av., 143 w of Thomas, n f, 50x125, April 14 (C. P. Silva et al. to E. McCredie)..... 2,600

Lincoln-st., 72 n of Thomas, e f, 24x125, April

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURNISHED rooms, excellent board; reference.

1702 MICHIGAN-AV.—CONNECTING ROOMS, with board, for four people, $6 a week; other rooms at reasonable prices.

1808 NO. 1810, AND 1812 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-class boarding; low rates; new facilities.

ELEGANT ROOM AND BOARD, $5 PER WEEK; 2 in family. Call evenings. Address H 617, Tribune.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ROOM FOR TWO people, $4.50 per week; South Side elevated. Address H 644, Tribune office.

GOOD ROOMS AND EXCELLENT BOARD IN private families, near depot. Apply to MRS. OSTRANDER, Wineteka, Ind.

LAKE-FRONT, NEAR AUDITORIUM—MOST DEsirable front alcove rooms; best table guaranteed; choicest references. P M 60, Tribune office.

North Side.

349 ELM-ST.—GOOD FURNISHED ROOMS FOR two, with excellent board; moderate terms.

SEVERAL PRETTY ROOMS, MODERN CONveniences, and board for single persons; beautiful home; Desplaines-st. Division-st.; references. Address H 800, Tribune office.

West Side.

400 JACKSON-BLVD.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, and day boarders wanted.

404 W. ADAMS—FURNISHED ROOM WITH first-class board for two; references.

477 WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR UNION PARK —South front double and single room.

533 WEST MONROE—PLEASANT FRONT AND side room; excellent table board.

Hotels.

"CUT RATES." "CUT RATES."—THE CENtral, 250 State-st.; room and board $1 a day; $4.50 a week up; rooms 50c a day, $1.50 a week up.

OAKLAND HOTEL—CORNER CDREXEL AND Oakwood-blvds.; exquisitely furnished; now in full operation and offer special inducements in both rooms and table board.

THE DEARBORN, 473 DEARBORN-AV., COR. Goethe-st.—Most desirable location in the city; newly furnished throughout, select apartments, rooms en suite or single, electric light, hot water heat, porcelain bathtubs; highest service.

WOODS HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BUREN st. and Wabash-av.—Elevator, steam heat, free baths; new; modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM, VICINITY OF Union Park, by young man; private family preferred. Address, stating all particulars, P N 27, Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOM AND BREAKFAST; EXCHANGE tuition, voice, piano, or guitar. Address H 842, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1354 Michigan-blvd.; strictly first-class; new fireproof building; large outside rooms; supplied with electric light; hot and cold water; European, $20 to $40 per month; American, $10 per week up; cuisine 24 to none for the price in the city; our table d'hote dinners are from 5 to 8 p. m. for 50c and are unexcelled. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Props.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlors, steam heat, hot water, etc., with breakfast if desired; also one room, 2d flat, Waukesha apartments.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, LIGHT, COOL room, desirable location, every convenience; price low. 4247 Calumet-av., flat 5, near 43d-st.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd.—Apartments partly furnished or unfurnished; house modern, elegant and quiet.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS; MODERN CONveniences; moderate prices; gentlemen only. 519 65th-st.

TO RENT—1617 WABASH-AV., FINE FURnished rooms, single or en suite; light housekeeping, gas, bath; very cheap. Apply 1633, Grocery.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping; modern conveniences. 5038 Cottage Grove-av., flat 3.

TO RENT—ELEGANT AND COMFORTABLE 7 rooms, with all conveniences; 2 squares from Ill. C. South Park station. 326 57th-st.

TO RENT—2236 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURnished outside rooms.

West Side.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED, ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms; walking distance; thoroughly respectable; reasonable prices. 163 W. Madison-st LA BERGE.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE PARTIES CAN SECURE 2 connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished; good location. Address J 353, Tribune.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, front and back parlor and two bed-rooms on first floor. 392 Belden-av.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED rooms on Clark-st., between Division and Northav. 470 North Clark. Window Dining-rooms.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3601 ELLIS-AV.—CORNER HOUSE, 9 rooms; also 57 36th-st., 12 rooms; both absolutely first-class and close to Douglas station. WILLIAM M. BOOTH, Room 1203, 100 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—2735 CALUMET-AV., 2-STORY and cellar brick, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences; detached lot 50x185 feet; fine brick barn. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—NO. M GROVELAND PARK (34 THillet, and take), beautiful brown stone front, elegantly furnished and decorated. Apply on premises from 1 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT—3413 WABASH-AV.—TEN-ROOM house, furnished complete; only $60 per month. BEST & McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—21 OAKWOOD-AV., AT 39TH-ST station, 9-room house, newly painted and decorated; elegant location to rent rooms.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE AT 319 SUPERIORst., twelve rooms; the lot has a frontage of 75 feet, and there is a good stable in the rear; will be rented until May 1 next at the rate of $100 a month; no less. Address P M 135, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CHOICE 13-ROOM HOUSE; MODern. 242 Chestnut-st. $55.

West Side.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 8 rooms; $18; one block north Garfield Park; 197 Ridgeway-av.; would sell cheap for $125 monthly payments. HOGUE, 177 La Salle-st. R. 4.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A LARGE, THOROUGHLY FURnished house on the lake shore at Winnetka; hot and cold water and gas throughout, with horses and vehicles and cows; to rent for three months from June 15 to Sept. 15; rent, $200 per month. Box 96, Winnetka, Ill.

TO RENT—PARK RIDGE, NICE 7-ROOM COTtage; $12.50. Inquire in drug store there.

Summer Resorts.

FOR RENT—TWO SUMMER COTTAGES FOR season of 1894; nicely furnished; front on Pewee Lake; cottages are in connection with, Hotel Chicago, which is furnished throughout and looked in cottages. For terms address J. T. BARTLETT, Oconomowoc, Wis.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
THE WAUKESHA
Location 64th-st. and Center-av.; flats 5, 6, and 7 rooms; $25 to $35 per month, including steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, gas and electric fixtures, shades, janitor service, etc.; the building is modern in every respect and flats are ready for occupancy; take the electric cars from 55th-st. corner Halsted to Stony Island-av.; either station is only a little over a block from the Waukesha; fast trains on Ill. Cent. make the trip in 16 minutes.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"THE RENFORT APARTMENTS," 4, 5th and 6th floors, overlooking Washington Park and the boulevards; the most desirable and healthful portion of the city; 3 to 7 rooms; $25 to $60 per month, including electric lights, elevators, janitor service, steam heat, hot water, laundry, gas ranges, shades, screens, bath-boy service, and every convenience to be found in a first-class apartment building; fine cafe at moderate prices. Call at the building 64 to 68 Ellis-av. & Blvd., 3947 Cottage Grove-av., corner Drexel-blvd.

TO RENT—BEFORE RENTING A FLAT IT WILL pay you to see the choice, thoroughly modern seven-room apartments in
"THE BERKSHIRE,"
No. 1419 Michigan-av.
Equipped with steam heat, hot water, electric light sideboards, refrigerators, gas range, elevator, telephone, and janitor service. Low rent.
Apply to janitor on premises or
J. FOSTER RHODES & CO.,
General Managers,
Room 30 Rialto Building.

TO RENT—AT "THE MARLBOROUGH" (SUMmer resort), 4001 Calumet-av., a complete 2 or 3 room flat for $21; free use of tennis, croquet, and ball grounds; also free club reception and reading rooms; heat, ice, washing, etc., free. Will sell you nice furniture at $1 per week payments. All house keeping conveniences. Every flat overlooks Grandstand, or park. No children; strictly first-class tenants only.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PARK GATE APARTMENTS—
$20 to $50.
Cor. 63d and Stony Island-av.
3, 4, 5, and 7 rooms.
Including electric light, heat, janitor service, elevator; every modern convenience. Tel. Oak. 465.

TO RENT—CHEAP—
MODERN 7-ROOM AND BATH FLAT.
Convenient to "L" road (51st-st.) station; fine location; close to the park; upper flat of 2-story new stone front building; all weather light and airy; only $29 month.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE "RAINIER," 3RD-ST., COR. Lake Park Cottage Grove-av., apartments from 3 to 6 rooms, including steam heat, electric light, hot water, elevator, first-class service, hotel service, and all other conveniences known to a modern apartment bldg.; open for inspection at all times; Tel. South 938. BENJ. F. TUBBS, Mgr., 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH. In first-class building, passenger elevator, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, shades, screens, curtain-baths and rings, janitor service, steam laundry, and drying-rooms; $18, $20, $25, $30, $35. 3836 Rhodes-av., 3d floor. Take Calumet-av. cars.

TO RENT—FINE RE ATE 6-ROOM FLATS—6249 Ogiesby-av., one block from I. C. and "L" road stations; low rental; owner on premises.
F. D. PATTERSON'S SON, 89 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—MODERN; LIGHT; 7 LARGE rooms, heated and supplied with hot water; fine order; $36. W. D. BISHOPP, 204 37th-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 6-ROOM FLATS WITH 2 baths, $15 to $25; janitor service; 1535 and 1537 State-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd.—5, 6, and 7 room apartments; partly furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—618—FRONT FLAT; SEE JANITOR 3933 Cottage Grove-av.
MOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"THE IRVING" APARTMENTS, S. w. cor. Oakenwald-av. and 44th-st., 7 rooms, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, etc.; will be put in best of order; prices low to good tenants.
304 and 306 6H-PL., near I. C. R. R., 7-room apartments, steam heat, etc.; price $25; first class.
APARTMENTS S. W. CORNER LANGLEY-AV. and 50th-st., 5 and 7 rooms; with steam heat, gas ranges, etc.; this is a new building and the apartments have been put in first-class order; rents, $30 to $35; convenient to Washington Park and transportation.
4331 OAKENWALD-AV., 7 rooms, furnace heat, 2 flats in building only; price $30.
4511 LAKE-AV., 7 rooms, furnace heat; 2 flats in building only; price, $25.
APARTMENTS N. E. CORNER WOODLAWN-AV. and 40th-st., Kenwood; one of the choicest locations in the city; 7 and 8 room apartments, with steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, etc.; price, $40 to $50; janitor will show these apartments at any time.
APARTMENTS 125 "THE PLYMOUTH," 5341 to 5351 Hope-av. This section is unsurpassed for convenience to transportation; groceries and markets near at hand; these are 6 and 7-room apartments, with steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, etc.; prices $25.
THE GREENWOOD APARTMENTS, 433-st., from Greenwood to Berkley-ave., 5, 7, and 8-room apartments; steam heat, gas ranges with hot water connections; prices from $30 to $50; the apartments are large, well lighted, and will be shown by our agent on the premises, 4230 Greenwood-av.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6 HAND-BLVD., S. E. COR. 41ST-ST. "The Arlington," 4 and 5 room flats, $25 up; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, hardwood finish, laundries, janitor service; 1 free rent to June 1.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS IN THE OGDEN apartment bldg., cor. Ogden and Warren-avs., facing Union Park; newly renovated throughout.
H. O. STONE & CO. 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS CHEAP; MODern improvements; sunny and light on three sides; car lines. WILLIAM P. WEARE, owner 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

TO RENT—CHOICE MODERN 5 AND 6 ROOM flats, janitor service; rent $25 to $28. Apply at 174 Laflin-st., near Harrison.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS—DO YOU WANT a 6-room flat with bath, all modern improvements, for $20, address P Q 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLAT, WEST SIDE, 4, 5, OR 6 10 rooms; light.
WILLIAMS, R. 5, 235 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3-ROOM FLAT, MODERN CONVENiences, newly repaired, $25. Call 640 W. Congress.

North Side.

TO RENT—417 AND 419 CHESTNUT-ST.—SUNlight, 4, 6, and 7-room apartments, with steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, etc.; these are very desirable; will be rented at reasonable price; location within walking distance, and only one block from the lake. Apply to janitor or to WHITE & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—8 AND 9 ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats, handsomely finished and decorated, gas ranges, etc.; low rental. 1033 North Clark-st., near Division. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT 6-ROOM FLAT, 380 NORTH Clark-st.; no heat. Also steam-heated flats, 5 and 6 rooms, 34 Maple-st.; janitor on premises.
E. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT — PRESENT TENANT LEAVING town will rent at reduced rate desirable newly decorated 6-room flat; hot and cold water; Lincoln car line. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—196 LA SALLE-AV., ELEGANT FURnished or unfurnished 5-room flat; walking distances.

TO RENT—60 WISCONSIN-ST., NEAR LINCOLN Park, 7-room apartment; steam heat, gas range, and janitor.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FIRST FLAT; ALL improvements; will rent furnished for summer; reasonable; references. 632 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—FINE, LIGHT 6-ROOM FLATS; ALL modern improvements; steam heat; low rents. 408 Elm-st. and 363 North State-st.

TO RENT—6 AND 8-ROOM FLATS, WITH BATH. 2 new block cor. Clark and Belmont-av.; $16 to $20.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6-ROOM FLATS; ALL MODern. 188 Erie-st.

TO RENT—528 SUNNYSIDE-AV., RAVENSwood; south front; ½ block from station.

TO RENT—LIGHT 4 AND 6-ROOM FLATS. 2 reasonable. 73 Hill-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 83 FIFTH-AV.; 25X110 alley entrance for freight. E. S. PIKE, 304 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND-McNALLY Building. Apply to
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP; 25-FT. STORE WITH basement, 2256 Cottage Grove-av. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington.

North Side.

FOR RENT—236 WELLS-ST—
Store, newly decorated; low rent.
CHALEE & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, 175 EAST CHICAGO-AV., between Franklin and Market-sts.; the best block on the north side. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, 903 Ashland Block, Chicago.

FOR RENT—201 CHICAGO-AV., DESIRABLE store; keys with janitor.
CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 386 N. CLARK ST. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

West Side.

GOOD STORE AND LIVING ROOMS, 402½ W. Taylor-st.
WILLIAMS,
Room 5, 235 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES ON the third floor, Rookery Building. Rooms 10, Adams-st., at reasonable terms. Apply at Room 1051, The Rookery.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN MENTOR BUILDING, opposite Palmer House, suitable for physicians, etc. EUGENE R. PIKE, 304, 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 28 MODERN BUILD ings; rents $15 to $25. 209 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE HOURS TO PHYSICIANS; reasonable. 901 Columbus Memorial Bldg.

Lofts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOORS, 38 AND 40 LA Salle-st.; 65x40. Apply to A. L. McDOWELL, agent, 1006 Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — STANDARD WAREHOUSE, 169 North Water-st., together with warehouse 184 Kinzie-st. Building is five stories high, well constructed, with elevator and other conveniences, is particularly suitable for the storage of broom corn, and is also in the heart of the leading fruit trades on Kinzie-st., as well as on the Northwestern tracks, is but quarter of a block from the Clark-st. viaduct; reasonable rent to responsible party for term of years. Apply to LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, 903 Ashland Block, Chicago.

TO RENT—SPACE WITH POWER IN INDUSTRY Bldg., 63-75th-av., one block from Court House; suitable for printers and light manufacturing; steam and elevator. Tel. 1579.
EUGENE R. PIKE, Agt., 304, 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE BUILDING, S. E. COR. Fourth-av. and Polk-st.; 2 floors and basement, 30 x80 feet; all light; favorable terms to good tenants; will rent floors separately if desired.
H. O. STONE & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2D AND 3D FLOORS, 50X100, WITH or without power; light on all sides; s. e. corner Indiana and Franklin-sts. HEADEN & McALLEY.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 88 STATE-ST.
VAUGHAN'S seed store.

TO RENT—SMALL MACHINE SHOP, WITH MAchinery. Inquire H. A. STREETER, 41 Indiana-st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—REGULAR PHYSICIAN (non resident) desires office hours in Champlain or Columbus Bldg. for summer. Address, stating particulars, J 350, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN THE NEIGHBORhood of Astor and N. State-sts., a good stable with room for 4 horses and three carriages. Address P M 134, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—CARRIAGE SPACE; north side; North Side preferred. Address F. K., 479 North Clark.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

FOR SALE—
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Manager of the World's Columbian Exposition in Jackson Park until 4 o'clock p. m. on the 15th day of June, 1894, for the printing of the Photographic Building in Jackson Park, including all contents and equipments, fixtures, books, slides, etc., the property of the Photographic Department at Jackson Park. See specifications at Service Building.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
E. R. GRAHAM,
General Manager.
Service Building,
Jackson Park.
Arnold & Higinbotham.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FORTUNE TELLER—HAND READING AND astrology—The young MME. Z. MOZART, just arrived from Europe, tells past, present, and future of different ways; tells to lady or gent in hand who the future husband or wife will be; also brings back husband and lover in so many days; ladies in trouble call; gives good-luck charms free; advice on speculation; tips on horse racing. 1855 Wabash-av., between 18th and 20th-sts. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Open every day, including Sunday. I have the only lucky stone in America.

A TEST, NO IMPOSITION. GREATEST BUSIness clairvoyant and best medium in the country. Mrs. Foster; tells everything, names, at 42 E. 31st-st., near Cottage Grove-av.; 50 cents to $1; rents, $2; Sundays. Satisfaction or no pay. (Correspondence by mail on receipt $1, stamps, and date of birth.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

CATARRH POSITIVELY AND PERMANENTLY cured in ten days by my new method treatment. No money to be paid until you are satisfied that you are cured. Call and ask for or address
DR. A. L. HUNT,
Eye and Ear Specialist at the Garfield Medical Institute, 336 State-st., cor. Harrison.

DR. MARTHA KUZNIK, SPECIALIST FOR ladies. 426 Center-st. Fifteen years' practice.

WRINKLES REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN BY DR. Sophie Saunti & Co.'s "ecorchement electrique treatment"; samples free and treatment half price this week. Parlor 33, 30 E. Van Buren-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
Auditorium, Chicago.
Branches in the principal American and European cities. Open all summer.

WANTED—VIOLIN PUPIL; PROSPECT OF BEcoming assistant. Call today, Suite 23, 241 Wabash-av.

CLOTHING.

A—$5, 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—99 YEARS; NO REVEALsation.
MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
Three miles from Court House
on EIGHT railroads—2 Eastern, 2 Western, and 3 belt lines; FREE SWITCHING on all roads in the city; 12,000 to 945,000 square feet with railroad switch on the property; suitable for stone, coal, or lumber yard, or manufacturing purposes.
JAMES W. HEDENBERG,
132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GET EVERYBODY'S LOWEST prices from the Sunday papers on the real estate you want; then call at 638 Rookery Stock Exchange and buy cheaper. C. B. VON BIEDENFELD & CO.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN KENWOOD—HANDSOME HOME, 14-room house and large lot, with side drive to stable; everything in and about this place is modern and first-class; might take nice vacant lot in part pay.
MATSON HILL,
Room 607 Home Ins. Bldg.
Cor. Adams and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—A GREAT SACRIFICE—
Lake-av., corner of north 50th-st., at only $105 per foot.
C. A. BELLAMY & CO.,
Tel. Main 1178. 206 La St., N. W. Cor. Adams.

FOR SALE—A CORNER ON THE SOUTH SIDE; 11,000 square feet; located north of 25th-st. and east of South Canal-st.; a bargain.
F. M. BAKER, 107 Dearborn-st., Room 41.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., 40 feet at only $80 per foot.
EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., Exclusive Agts.,
88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE HEART OF KENWOOD, $16,000 stone front house for $7,500; modern, 10 rooms; all conveniences; party leaving city.
GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK FLATS—$6,000 TO $60,000, paying 10 per cent. F. S. BROOKS, 82 Hartford Bldg.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—50 OR 100 FEET ON Indiana-av., north 44th-st. Address H 813, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—1 LARGE CORNER IN MORTON Park, $750; ½ cash. Address H 645, Tribune.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE WEST SIDE RESIDENCE, $7,000; very cheap; also well located investment property, $75,000; income $9,000; great bargain; investigate. JOHNSEN, 605 Clark.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN KENwood, $62,500; will take half the purchase price in Lake Street L or Alley L bonds at market value. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—126 FT., WEST Chicago-av., near Leavitt; $15 per foot, with side-track privilege; good location for coal or lumber. Address H 850, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$5AP—209 WARREN-AV., 9-ROOM house, new; lot 25x125; $4,500; the lot is worth the price. SAM BROWN JR., 409 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, 157 Centralia-blvd. Take Lake-st. "L" road to Kedzie-av. station, go north to boulevard.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—
MODERN HOUSES—ON EASY TERMS.
Prices $5,500 to $10,500.
SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS—$1,000. TERMS TO SUIT. MONEY LOANED TO BUILD AT 6 PER CENT, WITHOUT COMMISSION.
RAPID TRANSIT NOW AND THE EARLY COMPLETION OF THE NORTHWESTERN
"L" ASSURED.
J. L. COCHRAN, 722 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—FINE MODERN house; $8,000 below cost if taken at once. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CROWDS! CROWDS! CROWDS!
On account of the very large attendance upon my regular Sunday free excursion to Hollywood, resulting in inability on my part to properly handle them, even with my army of salesmen, I find myself driven to the necessity of running week-day excursions in addition; and therefore, beginning with this week, I have decided
SPECIAL FREE EXCURSION ARRANGEMENTS
for every other day this week, as follows:
Tuesday, June 5,
and Thursday, June 7,
and Saturday, June 9,
from Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts. Trains leave at 2 p. m., and free tickets can be had at my main office and at depot gates ten minutes before trains start. Stop at Lyon & Blue Island-av., and Western-av., and go rain or shine.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE LOTS remain from which to make selections, and you can buy at Hollywood cheaper during this month than you ever can again. A handsome illustrated catalogue of Hollywood furnished any one on application.
Remember excursion as usual 2 p. m., June 10.
S. E. GROSS, 602, 603, 604, and 605 Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—11-ROOM HOUSE AND 3 LOTS AT Melrose Park; lot 50x125 feet; sewers all in; the greater part of the house is new; situated on Main-av., half block from a large steel manufacturing establishment where a great many men are employed; good chance for a boarding house. Lumber barn, well, and cistern; plenty of small fruit of different kinds; all the facilities for poultry raising in place will be sold for half its value; satisfactory reasons given for selling; title perfect; this property is 3 blocks from Melrose Park station; both steam and electric road-fare 10 cents to Chicago. Call or address
R. C. CLARKE,
Melrose Park, Cook County, Illinois.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST GIVE-AWAY EVER OFfered—I purchased a lovely residence lot in good suburb close to city limits five years ago when property was first opened; lots all about me are now selling for $500 up; I get mine for $200; am going South to reside and will take $200 down if sold immediately; $50 down if you cannot raise more, balance to suit you. Address J 266, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MY SUBURBAN HOME; RENTS FOR $35 per month; it cost me $3,000 in 1890; illness in my family necessitates a change of climate and I will sell same this week for $2,500; easy terms of purchase and balance in monthly payments not to exceed a reasonable rental for the premises. Address at once J 298, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THIS IS A REMARKABLY FINE time to build; labor and material low; will build you a home at Wilmette on choice property and very easy terms. ERURY BROTHERS,
1110 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—9-ROOM MODERN RESidence, near Davis-st. station, on Hinman-st.; lot 50x190; $7,500. Also 100 feet vacant, Judson-av., near Lee; $60 foot. Address owner, H 812, Tribune.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES: $4,800, $5,250 $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $8,000. FRANK H. JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON EASY TERMS. CALL or write owner, WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—3,000 CATTLE SECtion land in fee; simple water and extensive range; $700,000 in cattle now on same; must give terms to receive attention. Address J 368, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BY OWNER, 160-A. New Iberia farm, improved, clear. Address H. C. HAMMOND, 179 W. Monroe.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—THE SEA SHORE—A BARGAIN IS offered parties seeking to buy sea shore property; a tract of 13 acres located on the Manasquan River, near the shore, and one of the finest locations for a fine hotel; also 100 lots, 50x150, located near Sea Girt, Spring Lake, and other favorite places on the Jersey coast, and called "Brielle" are for sale; a handsome hotel and other improvements connected with the property; correspondence solicited.
WM. H. SCUDDER,
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REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LOT ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN 55th and 61st-sts. Address
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CLEAR EASTERN KANSAS FARM AND IMprovements in Osborne County (N.K.) equity for desirable home; South Side; describe fully. Address J 339, Tribune office.

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A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit.
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ALBERT WAHL, 706 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Bldg., makes loans on city improved real estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; current rates. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

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LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 DEARBORN-ST., have money in hand to loan on Chicago real estate in sums to suit at lowest current rates; no delay.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CUTTENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
E. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

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LOEB & GUTZEIT,
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MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 144 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate; building loans made.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

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REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS 170 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY WANTS TO BORROW about $2,500 on Windsor Park improved. Address H 326, Tribune office.

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WANTED—$35,000 ON GOOD APARTMENT building at Woodlawn; is well rented; will make mortgage ten years if interest is low enough. Address H 825, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$25,000 'ON A1 REAL estate in an Illinois city, within 60 miles of Chicago. Address H 805, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PAY MORTGAGE OF EVEN amount on farm; will give again this same security and first mortgage on 160 acres additional; 7 per cent. Address H 395, Tribune office.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY IN sums to suit; 6 per cent without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, Clark and Jackson.

$100,000 TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT ON Chicago real estate at current rates.
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ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO well to call at the office of
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
64 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 3, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
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LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

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95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 9.
We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, real estate, warehouse receipts, collateral securities, and all good collaterals at lowest rates; will make monthly or weekly payments and reduce interest as payments are made; we loan our own money in large or small amounts; if in need of money call and see us.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts; low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. A loan planned out on us.
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A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—
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LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HORSES, HOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

ANY SUM LOANED ON MERCHANDISE, FURNiture, notes, and other collaterals.
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BORROW MONEY—
Where your collaterals are safe. We charge lower rate of interest than any other collateral loan bank in the city. Large loans to private parties at a special low rate of interest. Any amount of money to loan on diamonds, wat

BY HONEST PATRICK.

PAT DUNNE'S GELDING WINS HIS SECOND ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Ed and Cicely Have a Stirring Fight for the Stake, Which Patrick Also Won in 1892—Illume Beats William T. in the Fastest Mile of the Year for Hawthorne—Auditorium, Nellie Osborne, Burrell's Billet, and George F. Smith the Other Winners.

Honest old Patrick won the Illinois Central Stakes for the second time yesterday afternoon at Hawthorne. He won the race in his own homely and honest way. Oddly enough the stake he landed yesterday was worth exactly the same as that of 1892. Six went to the post and Pat Dunne's pair were the natural favorites. Ed Corrigan bet on Joe Murphy, whose price fell from 3½ to 1 to 11 to 5. Cicely was well played, and all the horses had some backing. The handicappers liked Wightman. Patrick was off in front to a good start, but Wightman went to the front at once and led into the stretch, with the field in a bunch about him. At the eighth pole Wightman was in difficulties, and Joe Murphy, after trying to get through twice and flashing up on the inside, was also done. Cicely challenged Patrick and the pair fought it out, Leigh outriding Irving and Patrick winning by a long neck. Wightman was third. With a change of jockeys Cicely would have won. Had Irving made his run a little later, too, Cicely would not have been beaten. The race was fast.

The tabled history of the Illinois Central Stakes is as follows:

Year	Horse.	Jockey.	Time.	Value.	Track.
1891.	Phil Dwyer.	Overton.	1:17½	$1,215	F.
1892.	Patrick.	Hoggett.	2:03	1,850	H.
1893.	Rachelieu.	Hill.	1:50½	1,850	H.
1894.	Patrick.	Leigh.	1:50½	1,850	F.

*For 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile.

The second race, at a mile, was also good to see. Nine were in, with Illume favorite and William T. a well backed second choice. Col. May bet on the Faustus colt for a good thing. William T. was in front when the field got to the first turn, and he should have won. Young Weber with his whip got Illume out of one of his moods on the turn, and nailing William T. before the stand beat him by a head. Corbley settled William T. by going to the whip at the finish. The mile was run in 1:44¼, the track mile record for the season.

"Farmer" Bill Scully scored his first win at the track with his good and beautifully bred Halma—Cambria filly, Nellie Osborne, named after a Lexington girl. She was backed from 6 to 2½ to 1. Young Weber got her away well, and taking the lead at the eighth pole the filly won handily from Lizzie N. Ictoria, the favorite, was third.

T. D. Carter's Auditorium and the Kentucky Stable's Idyle divided favoritism in the opening maiden race at seven furlongs. It came to a drive between the pair at the end, Auditorium winning by a neck. Designer was third.

The Orwell Stable's brother to Emperor Billet, Burrell's Billet, won the fifth race, three-quarters, selling. He was favorite. The Spaniard, Kingstock, Robin Hood, and Janus were all well backed. Billet won handily at the end from Kingstock, with Janus third.

T. W. Coulter's George F. Smith, left at the post with a load of money last Friday, won the closing selling dash at three-quarters of a mile. Off in front he won from end to end from Entre and Gold Dust, the favorites. Smith was backed from 15 to 10 to 1, and Abe Levy won $2,700 on the colt with $150 out straight and $150 more one-two-three. Some of the books cleared up a bad day with bets on Smith.

Thus four favorites won in: Auditorium (Leigh), 3 to 1; Illume (C. Weber), 7 to 10; Patrick (Leigh), evens; and Burrell's Billet (McIntyre), 2½ to 1. The other winners were Nellie Osborne (C. Weber), 2½ to 1, George F. Smith (L. Soden), 10 to 1, Weber and Leigh each rode two winners.

But few of the books won on the day. The going was fast, day perfect, and 2,500 people were out.

Tuesday's Hawthorne Entries.

First race, 5 furlongs, purse $500, 2-year-olds, selling.

Index.	Horses and weights.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
...	Alberetta	94	0151.	May	96
...	Sid Reagan	94	0151.	Dutch Girl	94
...	Lord Tom	105	071.	De Jure	96
...	Grantha	99	049.	Payne	94
...	Ida	100	0139.	Lillian C	105

Second race, 1 mile, purse $700, handicap for all ages.

Index.	Horses and weights.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
...	Ben Ali	100	(0148)	Carisbad	108
...	Lizzie N	103	0157.	Mockaway	95
...	Training	120	258.	Elvira	95

Third race, 5 furlongs, purse $600, 3-year-olds and upward, allowances.

Index.	Horses and weights.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
...	Jack Wilson	110	0141.	Capt. Brown	110
...	Gabriel	110	0148.	Tom Griffin	100
...	Buscomb	110	...	Leo M	94
...	Ed Morris	98	0154.	Alice D	103
...	Morris	105	0155.	Luis	105
...	Annitrop	92	...	Willis J	107
...	Amelia May	92	0145.	Sprite	92
...	Ben	105	(0152)	Pop Gray	111
...	Capt. T. Berry	107	...	Broadhead	94
...	Rose	92	0150.	Ouyana	98

Fourth race, purse $500, all ages, selling, ¾ of a

Index.	Horses.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
...	Burrell	101	0167.	Eli Kinding	105
...	Janus	101	0154.	Woolsey	99
...	Rosemond	96	0131.	Lady Kelly	99
052.	Aurora	96	0134.	Upstate	101
0120.	Miss Rosa	96	0142.	Wallace	106
0160.	Morgan	101	...	Bart	97
0154.	Joe Mike	103	0161.	Bismarck	102
0154.	Fusero	93	...	...	...

Fifth race, purse $500, all ages, selling, ¾ of a mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0157.	Freddie L. T.	93	0141.	Montana	106
0169.	Enterprise	101	0167.	Westchester	106
0155.	Victoria	98	0158.	Salvator	96
0162.	Prince Henry	106	(344)	La Rose	101
0158.	Nip King	112	...	Tartarian	96
0150.	Indigo	96	0168.	Jack Richelieu	104
...	Top Gallant	101	027.	Good Bye	104
0164.	Miss Boy	108	...	...	...

Sixth race, purse $600, handicap over five hurdles, 1¼ miles:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0138.	Panhandle	146	052.	Red Fox	130
0138.	Geo. Miles	136	...	Escarte	160
...	Orchella	136	...	Mike Conroy	152
0137.	Little Boy	130	...	...	...

How a Hawthorne Offender Escaped.

The offenders against the law picked up at Hawthorne by the track police have been taken before Justice Trapp and many have been fest sight of after being bound over. May 29 a man was caught in the act of stealing a diamond stud from John Burke's shirt front. He was arrested and convicted after offering to give Chief Walden a $450 diamond to be let go. The fellow pleaded guilty and was given into the care of Constable Ritter with a mittimus. Between the Justice's office and the jail the thief got out of the clutches of the law. Ritter failed to deliver him. Now Ed Corrigan is after both Ritter and Justice Trapp, the one for not delivering the criminal and the other employing an officer who had failed to do his duty before. The track officials were to have taken the mittimus and the man, but were forestalled by Ritter with the consent of the Justice.

PLUNGES ON PRINCE CARL.

The Kendall Stable Colt Backed to Win the American Derby.

There have been many changes in the betting on the American Derby in the O'Neill-Eckert book. St. Louis money has backed Prince Carl from 30 to 15. Domino and Senator Grady still divide favoritism. Matt Byrnes, after being backed down to 12, has gone back to 15 to 1. The figures today are as follows:

Horses.	Odds.	Horses.	Odds.
Lugunda	3,500	Nanon	5,000
Al Boyer	100	Orinda	500
Atropine	50	Onon	2,500
Annie Mayes	200	Ohio Belle	50
Armitage	250	Oakwood	500
Alexis	1,000	Ourry	1,000
Agnor	500	Pompano	50
Agitato	100	Potentate	20
Bobbie Gaylor	150	Phil Gazelle	250
Bancroft	250	Pirate King	50
Blackhawk, The	2,000	Peter the Great	20
Coroner	5,000	Prince Gardner	1,500
Cash Day	12	Pearl Song	20
Chevy Hock	1,000	Personal	1,000
Cooper	250	Pony Bob	6,000
Charity	250	Prince Leo	1,000
Dare Bawer	250	Rosebud Girl	1,000
Cherokee	5,000	Rominet	2,500
Chris Columbus	1,000	Rhett Good	200
Charlie T	200	Rosalind	50
Domino	6	Randall Gibson	1,000
Dorian	25	Resplendent	50
Danton	20	Rey El Santa Anita	15
Despot	20	Rolla	200
Dobbins	8	Rightmore	50
Discount	50	Springland	50
Dubious	500	Silver State	1,500
Delmos	2,500	Sylvan	250
Dwight	250	Smiles	30
Dr. McAllister	2,000	Spread Eagle	250
Dark Days	1,000	Sleight of Hand	250
Delmar	500	Sweet Meat	250
Darwin Wedgewood	500	Sligo	2,500
Explorer	1,000	Square Fellow	50
Enchantress	500	Senator Grady	6
El Telgrano	50	Sam Lucas	50
Fuero	2,500	Springtime	2,500
Fred Gardner	250	Shanghai Boy	5,000
Fair Knight	1,000	St. Elmore	250
Fa Jurve	250	Straight Tip	250
Fannie Queen	3,000	St. Luis Rey	1,000
Foxhound	500	Shadrach	1,000
Friar	100	Sidda Hallow	1,000
Ganelon	50	St. Pat	50
Graydon	500	Tattersall	250
Gateway	100	The Major	1,500
Gore Jay	5,000	Tupto	100
Gwendoline	100	Tom Elmore	100
Hornpipe	100	The Texas Legion	250
John M. Palmer	1,000	Tonganoxie	250
King Bora	100	Una Colorado	2,500
La Paloma	200	Viator	1,000
L'Estrange	250	Volt	50
Lorena Mack	1,000	Yo El Rey	30
Laureate	200	Hopeful — Bonafide colt	500
Lucky Dog	10	Jailer — Nettie Cook	500
Lento	2,500	Ed Corrigan—Smilax colt	500
Leo M	2,500	Long Bee	50
Londale	1,500	Hindoo — Manahatta	500
Matt Byrnes	15	colt	500
Miss Bettie S	5,000	Onondaga — Fascination filly	1,500
Minnie Mack	2,500	Rutherford — Glorita colt	500
Master Fred	500	Hopeful — Bonafide colt	500
Mudesto	200	Ecuador — Tomaio	100
Marie	1,000	colt	
Marchaway	1,000		

Notes of the Turf.

Old Santiago pulled up lame after his race in the handicap at Latonia Saturday.

Henry of Navarre let down in his pastern in the Metropolitan Handicap and may get a rest.

The Elder Clayton is to ride in the West again and has applied for a license to the Turf Congress. He can do 112 pounds.

Charley Hughes got in from Latonia yesterday with his good stable in which is Pearl Song, Elva, La Rose, and a most serviceable lot of youngsters.

Charley Carmichael's good colt Cash Day is now in Pat Dunne's stable and will be trained there. He is hardly a Derby candidate, though a possibility.

Ohio Belle is to come up from St. Louis this week and is a certain starter in the Hawthorne Competition Stakes for 3-year-old fillies which Monrovia won last season.

Lightweight Jockey Chevalier arrived from California yesterday. He is a fair boy and under contract to Dow Williams, whose string, which includes honest little Homer, is at Washington Park.

Theodore Winters' Nevada Stable, under Jim Grant and Jerry Gough, have moved from Hawthorne to Washington Park. The horses, including Yo Tambien's massive brother, Rey del Sierras, are doing well.

Tom Williams sailed for Japan last Tuesday and before leaving reinstated "Lone Stable" Bill Murray with his horses. He also leased the Oakland track for nine years, not for use but to prevent Henry Schwartz getting it to use in connection with the California papers have it, with George V. and Al Hankins of Chicago for a winter race meeting.

FILLY OF THE YEAR.

THE BUTTERFLIES SHOWS REMARKABLE QUALITY.

She and Ridicule Meet at Morris Park and the Latter Is Literally Smothered by the Gideon and Daly Youngster—John Cooper Wins the New Rochelle Handicap in Track Record Time—Harry Reed Costs Mike Dwyer a Fortune—A Good Day's Racing.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—Favorite players were in clover at Morris Park today. Four of those selected to carry the money were under the wire first in their respective events, one dual favorite, and one strongly-backed second choice. The threatening weather of midday cleared between the second and third races and left the track as fast as a streak of light. The attendance was big for Monday. The solitary stake feature of the day was the New Rochelle Handicap for all ages. Before the declination of Stonenell, Wernberg, and seven lesser flyers the handicap promised well. As it was the starters, John Cooper, Comanche, and St. Julien, gave the spectators a pretty contest. John Cooper, on his recent fine showing in the Fort Hamilton Handicap, was sent to post a warm favorite at 4 to 5. John Cooper won cleverly enough by half a length at the finish, but he had to equal the track record of 1:36 for the seven furlongs in order to get home half a length before St. Julien. The trio ran closely together the entire journey and Comanche showed that he is getting good. He was timed separately, only a fifth of a second slower than the winner, he being last away at flag-fall.

In the third race, the 2-year-old filly event, that charming filly of Gideon & Daly's, The Butterflies, made the backers of Morris' fleet Ridicule feel like taking to the woods. The Butterflies opened at 6 to 5 and Ridicule at even money. Gideon & Daly sent into the ring a $10,000 commission on their filly, but so much money was intrusted to Ridicule by the general public that she was forced down to 9 to 10, while The Butterflies went to 13 to 10.

The Butterflies Is a Fleet Filly.

The start was a pice one for all concerned. Ridicule under sufferance showed the way to the dip. There Griffin seemed to take an extra wrap on The Butterflies. The restraining act seemed to affect her as whip or spur would an ordinary youngster. She bade the lesser lights adieu, smothered Ridicule in a dozen rods, and loafed along the last furlong, easing up a couple of lengths in the run. To Ridicule Applause driven out and unable to make her gallop. The time was :59⅘. Few persons who witnessed the race doubt that The Butterflies could have clipped a couple of seconds off the final furlong.

When Madden & Straus sold Harry Reed to Mike Dwyer in the other day they reserved his speed. It was the combination of a horseman at the finish of the first race. The comment seemed quite appropriate, for the Western gelding could not run fast enough to get up a healthy perspiration. Mike Dwyer bet a world of money about his recent purchase's ability to beat Waitzer, German alone taking $10,000 of his commission. Gideon & Daly, "Dink" Davis, and every faro and roulette man in the East stuck to Waitzer, and the result was the pair was at evens. Nothing else in the race received support. Harry Reed, from an equitable start, kept up with the procession for a third of the six furlongs. From that point he lagged, and the farther the field went the farther he was beaten. Waitzer won as he pleased by a couple of lengths from Waibaum's Picarroon, a good-looking brother to Pickpocket and Sir George, and Harry Reed came in a sorry seventh with only one skate, the Peggy Merrill colt, behind him. The time, 1:12⅖, was slow considering the condition of the track.

Pickpocket beat Herald handily in the mile and a quarter handicap, and Dr. Hasbrouck had nothing to beat in the fifth. In with 110 pounds, he romped the six furlongs in 1:10. Ajax, fourth, will be worth a bet the first time his stable cuts him loose. Armitage had no difficulty in spread-eagling Disturbance and twelve others in the concluding event.

How the Horses Ran in the Rockets.

MORRIS PARK, June 4.—Weather cloudy; track fast.

105. First race, owners' handicap, 2-year-olds, $15 each, $1,000 added, $15 additional to second. Five furlongs. Time, 1:12⅖.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
77.	Waitzer, 112	2	2½	1½	1½	1nk	Griffin.
...	Picarroon, 99	7	2½	2½	2½	2½	Donohue.
(71).	Mosquito, 75	1	1½	1½	2½	3½	Blake.
28.	Par ee, 98	4	4	4	4	4	H. Jones.
87.	Canterbury, 93	6	6	5	5	5	Mose'ger.
...	Somnesetta, 93	5	5	6	6	6	Sweeney.
(80).	Harry Reed, 77	3	3	7	7	7	McClain.
...	Fly M'rri'el, 85	8	8	8	8	8	Stewart.

Start good. Won handily.

Betting—Waitzer and Harry Reed, even money each; Picarroon, Peggy Merrill colt, and Bombazette, 4 each; Mosquito and Canterbury, 50 each; Dario, 40.

106. Second race, handicap, sweepstakes, all ages, $15 each, $1,000 added, 1¼ miles. Time, 2:09.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
(78).	Pickpocket (5), 114	4	2	2½	2½	1½	Doggett.
102.	Herald (4), 109	3	1½	1½	1½	2½	Simms.
90.	Sir George (5), 102	2	3½	3½	3½	3½	Kheil.
88.	Clarus (3), 88	1	4	4	4	4	Macklin.

Start good. Won driving.

Scratched—Banquet, 124; Selina D., 102; St. Julien, 95.

Betting—Pickpocket, 3 to 5; Herald, 9 to 5; Count, 12; Ciarus, 15.

107. Third race, fillies, 2-year-olds, sweepstakes, $15 each, $1,000 added, 5 furlongs. Time, :59⅘.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
(73).	The Butterfl's, 115	2	1½	2½	2½	1nk	Griffin.
73.	Ridicule, 115	1	2½	1½	1½	2½	Littlefield
97.	Applause, 115	4	3	3½	3½	3½	Simms.
94.	Clio filly, 108	3	4	4	4	4	Taylor.
100.	My Favorite, 115	5	5	5	5	5	Doggett.
...	Areca filly, 115	6	6	6	6	6	McD'rm't.

Start good. Won handily. Pulled up.

Scratched—California, 115 pounds; Souldmore, Flush, and Philomena, 108 each.

Betting—The Butterflies, 6 to 5; Ridicule, even money; Applause, 15; My Favorite, 30; Clio filly and Areca filly, 200 each.

108. Fourth race, New Rochelle Handicap, all ages, sweepstakes, $25 each, $1,000 added, 7 furlongs. Time, 1:23.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
96.	St. Julien (3), 97	3	1½	1½	1½	1nk	Griffin.
102.	C'm'nch'(4), 111	3	3	3	3	3	Simms.

Start good. Won driving.

Scratched—Stonenell, 129; Amsterdam, 102; Wernberg, 100; Senelia, 97; Golden Dawn, 96; Restraint and Aletha Allen, 95 each; Shadow, 87; Miss Lilly, 86.

Betting—John Cooper, 4 to 5; St. Julien and Comanche, 3 each.

109. Fifth race, 3-year-olds and upward, sweepstakes, $15 each, $1,000 added, 6 furlongs. Time, 1:10.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
81.	Dr. Hasb'k (6), 110	3	1½	1½	1½	1½	Doggett.
86.	Dargarilla, 108	5	3½	3½	3½	2nk	Sims.
...	Lustre (4), 103	6	6	6	6	3½	Griffin.
20.	Ajax (4), 108	4	4	4	4	4	Lambly.
73.	Alba D. (5), 108	2	2½	2½	2½	5	Covington.
...	Tormentor (4), 110	7	5	5	5	6	McD'm't.
91.	Black Hawk (3), 97	1	7	7	7	7	Meisinger.

Start good. Won handily.

Scratched—Wah Jim, 110 pounds; Appomattox, Dorian, and Rightmore, 104 each; Lisbon Maid, 103; Bedouin and Drum Major, 97 each; La Miser, 95.

Betting—Dr. Hasbrouck, 1 to 4; Darfargilla, 15; Lustre, 25; Ajax, 8; Tormentor and Aloha, 50 each; Blackhawk, 200.

110. Sixth race, 3-year-olds, selling allowances, $15 each, $1,000 added, 1 mile. Time, 1:43.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
84.	Armitage 107	10	4	2½	1½	1½	Simms.
93.	Disturbance, 104	4	1½	1½	2½	2½	C. Hu'son.
34.	Lunsdowne, 105	5	6	9	3½	3½	Brooks.
...	Pusilleer, 109	9	9	5	4	4½	Doggett.
(34).	Little Matt, 103	11	10	10	5	5	Blake.
...	Paris, 102	8	8	7	6	6	Taylor.
82.	Equation, 102	4	5	4	7	7	Penn.
96.	Old Sock, 107	6	7	8	8	8	Donohue.
93.	Rama, 105	7	9	9	9	9	Cox.
...	Milan, 102	12	12	12	12	10	McD'ott.
93.	Gulf, 105	3	11	11	11	11	Stewart.
...	Dwight, 102	14	14	13	13	12	H. Jones.
93.	Live Oak, 105	13	13	14	14	13	Daw'dson.
93.	Lonsdale, 102	2	3	3	10	14	Sweeney.

Start good. Won handily.

Scratched—Leonville, 107 pounds; Connors, 102.

Betting—Armitage, 7 to 5; Disturbance, 3½ to 1; Longshanks and Little Matt, 8 each; Odd Socks, 10; Gulf and Milan, 20 each; Rama and Fusi ser, 30 each; Equation and Dwight, 40 each; Paris and Live Oak, 60 each; Lonsdale, 100.

Tuesday's Morris Park Entries.

First race, handicap, 5 furlongs.

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
81.	Lizzie N	125	98.	Hurlingham	108
83.	Wah Jim	123	96.	Prig	108
83.	Sirrocco	120	94.	Dollar	108
109.	Darfargilla	120	86.	Will Fonso	106
...	Adelbert	116	82.	Torchbearer	100
97.	Joy	114	(150).	Starre	88
...	Onward	109	...	...	...

Second race, handicap, 1 mile.

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
70.	Blitzen	110	98.	Madrid	100
109.	Judge Morrow	108	...	Treasure	93
(80).	Gallop'g King	108	88.	Lizzitoot	89
96.	Hammie	104	93.	Lizzie	85
(86).	Seiena D	102	...	...	...

Third race, 1 mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
...	Sam Lucas	115	41.	My Lady	110
78.	Dorian	115	83.	Mistral	110
103.	Discount	115	41.	Clementine	110
88.	Will Fonso	115	96.	Flirt	110
103.	Joe Ripley	115	83.	Song and Dance	102
103.	Trevelyan	115	96.	Pulitzer	102
72.	Ed Kearney	115	78.	Peacemaker	102
93.	Setaucket	112	89.	Diabolus	105

Fourth race, the Harlem Stakes, 5½ furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
...	Escape	118	...	Dolabra	118
79.	Prim	118	83.	Pouch colt	118
...	Servitor	118	96.	Fair	118
83.	Golden Gate	118	71.	Hanwell	118
67.	The Preserver	118	5.	Traiter	118
96.	Midcelery	118	97.	Amsterdam	118
97.	Paladin	118	95.	Herkimer	118

Fifth race, Throop's Neck Stakes, 7 furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
86.	Atrophine	114	99.	Hartford	104
96.	Rubicon	114	64.	Oporto	104
...	War Bonnet	114	...	Phillip	104
47.	Figaro	110	110.	Little Mat	104
(99).	Galloping King	111	97.	Dutch Skater	104
110.	Armitage	109	...	Remote	104
103.	St. Maxim	107	...	Scio	101

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
(108)	Ferrier	113	96.	Speculation	101
104.	Jr. Peach	108	104.	Judge Morrow	101
98.	Hammie	105	(82).	Capt. T	97
92.	Clemestina	102	(96).	Selena D	96
104.	Jr. Deception	102	74.	Deception	96
...	Julia L	102	...	...	...

*Western race.

Louisville Pooling on Morris Park.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 4.—[Special.]—Tonight's pooling on Tuesday's Morris Park races was as follows:

First race—Derfargilla, $10; Lizzetta, $8; Sirocco, $5; Adelbert, $5; field, $8.

Second race—Blitzen, $10; Selena D., $9; Judge Morrow, $5; Galloping King, $5; field, $8.

Third race—Dorian, $15; Discount, $10; Peacemaker, $7; Sam Lucas, $5; Ed Kearney, $5; field, $8.

Fourth race—Paladin, $10; Herkimer, $10; Midcelery, $10; field, $15.

Fifth race—Rubicon, $15; Figaro, $10; St. Maxim, $9; Armitage, $7; field, $4.

Sixth race—Capt. T., $12; Ferrier, $10; Speculation, $8; Judge Morrow, $8; Hammie D., $5; Selena D., $5; field, $5.

HAGGIN'S YEARLINGS ALL SOLD.

Sir Modred and Salvator's Get Bring the Best Prices.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—The sale of the J. B. Haggin yearlings was concluded at Morris Park today with the following results:

Bay colt, by Sir Modred—Plaything, by Alarm, G. B. Morris, $4,200.

Bay colt, by Sir Modred—Sweet Liner, C. F. Fox, $3,800.

Bay filly, by Salvator—Widow Cliquot, by Glenolla G. B. Morris, $3,100.

Bay colt, by Sir Modred—Tyranny, by Great Tom; M. Byrnes, $2,600.

Bay filly, by Maxim—Touche Pas, by Spendthrift; G. B. Morris, $2,150.

Bay filly, by Maxim—Precious, by Glenelg; Mr. Reilly, $1,900.

Bay colt, by Salvator—Sosodont, by Longfellow; C. B. Morris, $1,500.

Bay filly, by Darebin—Trade Dollar, by Norfolk; J. C. Hargreaves, $1,400.

Bay colt, by Ben Ali—Sleepin, by Uhlan; W. Willard, $1,200.

Chestnut colt, by Sir Modred—Premium (Susie Craig), by Craig's Castor; J. McLaughlin, $1,200.

Brown colt, by Maxim—Vandalia, by Darebin; W. Millard, $1,200.

Black colt, by Fresno—Sister to Jim Douglas, by Wild Idle; M. Byrnes, $1,100.

Bay colt, by Sir Modred—Stella, by Mortemer; C. Littlefield, $1,100.

Chestnut colt, by Tyrant—Unit, by Onondaga; C. Littlefield, $1,050.

Bay filly, by Maxim—Trocher, by Voltigeur; M. Storm, $1,000.

Chestnut filly, by Torso—Santa Rita, by Virgil; W. Willard, $900.

Bay filly, by Sir Modred—Sentiment, by Sensation; W. Willard, $800.

Black filly, by Midlothian—Yoland, by Wheat; W. Willard, $760.

Bay filly, by Darebin—Rosa B.; Willard, $700.

Bay filly, by Maxim—Ventura, by Virgil; A. Hargreaves, $700.

Chestnut filly, by Sir Modred —Slipper Dance, by War Dance; W. Willard, $650.

Chestnut colt, by Sir Modred—Trellis, by Great Tom; Dr. Street, $550.

Bay filly, by Sir Modred—Rokee, by Waverly; W. Willard, $500.

Brown colt, by Ben Ali—Prose, by Onondaga; C. Littlefield, $500.

Brown colt, by Fresno—Rosa, by Leinster; Mat Stone, $500.

Bay filly, by Fresno—Trophy, by Rayon d'Or; W. Willard, $450.

Brown filly, by Ben Ali—Rosalind, by Billet; A. Lakeland, $400.

Bay filly, by Ben Ali—Pinch, by King Alfonso; W. Willard, $400.

Bay filly, by Midlothian—Verity, by King Alfonso; A. Hargreaves, $400.

Chestnut filly, by Midlothian—Starlight, by Onondaga; H. Harrison, $300.

Chestnut filly, by Tyrant—Shena Van, by Luke Blackburn; John R. Garrett, $275.

Chestnut filly, by Tyrant—Waif, by Onondaga; W. Willard, $250.

Bay colt, by Milner—Rose of Arizona (Amber), by The Drummer, Dr. Street, $250.

Bay colt, by Ben Ali—Regret, by George Kinney; J. B. Collins, $100.

Bay colt, by Ben Ali—Van Oni, by Kyrle Daly; W. H. Benson, $100.

Gutta Percha and the Butterflies Matched.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—After the third race at Morris Park today, wherein Gideon & Daly's lightning filly, the Butterflies, by Sir Dixon, dam Mercedes, beat the Morris filly, Ridicule, all sweildom seemed disturbed. The clubhouse was in an uproar. The Morris party and friends consulted for an hour and then arrived at the conclusion that if the Butterflies did beat Ridicule at five furlongs she could not beat Gutta Percha at six furlongs. A match race was proposed. The Butterflies' folks were found willing and the upshot of the whole is that the two will try conclusions for $1,000 a side, the New York Jockey club to add $2,500, distance six furlongs, 115 pounds each, Saturday week, good day and track. Gutta Percha is a neat bay filly by Galore, out of Issaquena. She possesses a wonderful burst of speed, but if she beats the Butterflies a majority of the trainers who have clocked both in their work and races will be surprised.

Eastern American Derby Colts.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—Trainer Matt Byrnes stated to a friend today that he would send out to Chicago for the American Derby Sam Lucas and another colt. He declined to say whether the other colt would be Senator Grady. The Friar, or his namesake, Matt Byrnes. Dorian and D scout are galloping nicely and are American Derby possibilities. Domino is doing all that is asked of him, and Dobbins, according to Trainer Hardy Campbell, is as good as anybody's colt. Campbell would like to send Dobbins to Washington Park. He says that the colt is so sensible that a journey of a couple of thousand miles will not hurt him in the slightest respect.

Little Betting on the Suburban.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—Although the Suburban is only a fortnight distant there is no ante-post book being made on it in the East. A drummer, eager to place a bet on Clifford, looked the town over Saturday and today. Leo Swatts last week concluded that he did not have time to make a Suburban book and so closed down his sheet.

Leigh & Ross's colt, Chant, is due tomorrow morning from Latonia. He will start in the Bowling Brook Handicap, distance nine furlongs, at Morris Park Wednesday with on impost of 113 pounds. He has nothing of much account apart from Galileo to beat in the Bowling Brook. If Galileo is good he will carry all the Eastern money.

COUNTRYMAN WINS NINE EVENTS.

Lombard College Field Day Brings Him a Wagon-Load of Glory.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—A large crowd saw the Lombard College field day sports today. Several of the records made at Lombard were lowered. The summary:

Running broad jump—R. B. Countryman won. Distance, 17 feet 11 inches.

220-yard dash—R. B. Countryman won. Time, 26 2-5 seconds.

Jump with weights—R. B. Countryman won. Distance, 10 feet 11 inches.

Throwing hammer—R. B. Countryman won. Distance, 57 feet 10 inches.

Standing high jump—R. B. Countryman won. Height, 4 feet 2½ inches.

Hop, step and jump—R. B. Countryman won. Distance, 37 feet 10 inches.

100-yard dash—R. B. Countryman won. Time, 10 2-5 seconds.

Three jumps with weights—R. B. Countryman won. Distance, 32 feet 5 inches.

Standing broad jump—R. B. Countryman won; distance, 10 feet 1¼ inches.

Pole vault—S. A. Chapin won; height, 6 feet 10 inches.

High kick—S. A. Chapin won; height, 8 feet 3½ inches.

Fifty-yard dash—B. Downs won; time, 5½ seconds.

Hurdle race—B. Downs won; time, 16¼ seconds.

440-yard dash—B. Downs won; time, 48 2-5 seconds.

Ball throw—B. Downs won; distance, 290 feet 10 inches.

Putting shot—R. F. Higgins won; distance, 25 feet 5¼ inches.

Mile run—J. A. Crum won; time, 6 minutes 32 seconds.

Running high jump—E. Shian won; height, 4 feet 6 inches.

Two-mile walk—W. R. Tapper won; time, 10 minutes 17 seconds.

HESTER WINS FIVE EVENTS.

Results of the Field Day Contests at Earlham College.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 4.—[Special.]—The field day contests at Earlham College today resulted as follows:

100 yards dash—Coleman won. 11¼ seconds.

Putting 16-pound shot—Hester won, 31 1-10 feet.

Running broad jump—Coleman won, 14 feet 4 inches.

One-fourth mile, safety—Pierson won, 39¼ seconds.

One mile walk—Peacock won, 8 minutes 42½ seconds.

Pole vault—Coleman won, 8 feet 10 inches.

Throwing baseball—Reynolds won, 300¼ feet.

Standing high jump—Coleman won, 4 feet 2 inches.

220 yards dash—Hester won. 26 3-5 seconds.

Half mile safety—Evans won, 1 minute 40 seconds.

Hop, step, jump—Coleman won

DIRT ON WEST SIDE.

UNSANITARY CONDITION OF ALLEYS IN THE TENTH WARD.

Contractor Curran's Lax Work—Air Contaminated by Dirt and Filth—Bureau of Cleaning Digs Up Its Scalping Knife—Some Violators of the Smoke Ordinance—Delegation from the Civic Federation Asks Mayor Hopkins to Appoint a Woman on the Board of Education.

Hugh Curran is another slothful scavenger contractor. Mr. Curran is securing from the city $3,300 to keep the garbage boxes and alleys of the Tenth Ward clean. The ward is a large one and the pay might seem small were it not for the fact that large portions of the ward are left to clean themselves. Certain districts are sparsely inhabited and the garbage is scattered in small quantities over a large area. Mr. Curran, like the other scavenger contractors, has signed an agreement to empty the garbage boxes tri-weekly, also to remove the litter in the alleys. The people in the ward who are paying for the service say that a scavenger wagon visits their alleys in periods ranging from one week to fourteen days apart. As to the litter their testimony is not necessary. It speaks for itself.

A section of the ward between West Taylor street on the north, Campbell avenue on the west, Fourteenth street on the south, and Wood street on the east was visited yesterday afternoon. A great many boxes were found empty. Many others were full, and the remainder half and three-quarters, but nowhere was there apparent any effort to remove the litter. This is as much a part of the contract as the removal of ashes and garbage. There is an alley running east and west between West Twelfth and Grenshaw streets and Western and Campbell avenues which is a model of uncleanliness. Nearly everything ever found in alleys is strewn over the ground, and three or four full garbage boxes were noted. If Mr. Curran should perform the service he is paid for the alley would be wholly clean. North of it is a companion alley both in length and untidiness, and still north is another but little better. In a triangular space between Oakley and Ogden avenues and West Taylor street were counted half a dozen boxes. The alleys are considerably cut up as to direction but they are dry and passable. Just southeast of this triangle is its counterpart on the opposite side of Ogden avenue. The four blocks of alleys north of Ashland street and between it and West Taylor were found in both good and bad condition as regards garbage but there was the ever present litter of ashes, pans, and paper. On Myrtle street just south of West Taylor is a huge garbage-box standing on the sidewalk. Both compartments were full and the lids were bulged up. All the alleys east of Myrtle street and between West Taylor and Twelfth streets were in a half and half condition, showing that the scavenger wagons had at some time recently been in the neighborhood, though the people said that a period of two weeks had elapsed since the last visit was made. The litter is as thick in those alleys as in the others.

South of Twelfth street and between Wood and Western avenue the service is poor. Many boxes were nearly empty, but many were full. The litter was still in evidence. South of Thirteenth and Hastings streets the condition is changed. There were but few garbage boxes but plenty of chickens. The people throw their refuse over the fence in the alleys and the wind and chickens scatter it. Presumably the people eat the chickens, and the garbage problem is thereby much simplified. Chicken scavengers were also found to be plentiful across the Ogden avenue viaduct and in the territory bounded by West Twelfth and Rockwell streets and Ogden and California avenues. The west end of the ward was not visited.

It is becoming apparent that as soon as summer weather sets in bad alleys are going to be offensively ill-smelling. Yesterday was not a very warm day, but sufficiently so to render the air in some of the Tenth Ward alleys bad. If the garbage were removed triweekly, according to contract, the refuse could hardly become offensive in two days. Twelve or fourteen days of stable refuse were found not contained in boxes in accordance with the city ordinance. The blame for this does not rest with the scavenger contractor, but the ward foreman, who is paid by the city to look out for such things and have the accumulations removed by the resident. Unless Contractor Curran improves his service at once the Street and Alley Cleaning Bureau will improve it at his expense. He was so notified yesterday by Supt. Schofield. The vigorous prodding Mike O'Harrington received on account of his practically unscrupulous work in the Fifth Ward has had the desired result of putting more teams in the alleys and the promise to do better in the future. Some of the contractors are just beginning to find out that there is trouble ahead for them. The bondsman for one contractor has confessed that he made a mistake when he complied with the contractor's wish to go on his bond. The contractor thought it would be all pay and no work. Since the pressure has been brought to bear his rake-off is melting away and his bondsman has accepted the situation. He said yesterday he supposed he was in for it and would have to take his medicine.

The smoke nuisance was much in evidence yesterday afternoon. The few clean chimneys that did not emit smoke were swamped and lost sight of in the ranks of their myriads of coughy competitors. The great West Side nobly did its duty in contributing to the unusually heavy pall that had settled over the town. The wind appeared to change directions so often the smoke was wafted about without being carried away. It was worse on the West Side than on the South. A short distance east of Ashland avenue cable cars could not be seen at a greater distance than two blocks, and the rich field that exists for smoke-preventing efforts was amply demonstrated.

Between 5:30 and 6 o'clock the two Edison smokestacks on Adams street performed with something like their old-time vigor. Each of them with unabated energy continued for fifteen minutes to send up black clouds, and when those two smokestacks start out to commit a nuisance they are incomparable in effecting results. Not to be outdone by them the Woman's Temple across the way kept up a vigorous outpour. The Wellington Hotel joined the company of smokers, and the black product of all four drifted lazily toway the northwest.

HOSPITAL SMOKE A NUISANCE.

County Board Called On to Abate the Smokestacks of the Institution.

City Smoke Inspector Adams yesterday notified the County Board at its meeting that they are maintaining a nuisance in violation of the city ordinances at the County Hospital and demanded that it be abated at once under penalty of a fine. He alleges that the steam plant at the hospital causes the emission of dense smoke at all times of the day and night in violation of the city smoke ordinances. The notice was read before the board at the meeting yesterday afternoon and referred to the Public Service committee.

Commissioner Cunning submitted a resolution which, if adopted, he claims, will save the county from $10,000 to $12,000 in the matter of drugs and medicines. The resolution provides for the establishment of a laboratory for the manufacture of preparations for use in the hospital at a cost not to exceed $1,000.

ASK THE MAYOR TO NAME A WOMAN.

Members of the Civic Federation Make School Board Recommendations.

Judge Tuley and E. S. Dreyer, heading a delegation representing the Civic Federation, called on Mayor Hopkins yesterday afternoon. Their visit was in the interest of the public school and the discussion soon narrowed down to the appointment of members of the Board of Education. No one was specially favored by the federation, the Mayor was told, but it believed that a woman should be appointed. Mr. Hopkins promised to take the matter under advisement. P. J. Miniter, J. J. McGrath, J. J. Ryan, and Mrs. Fanny Kavanagh, a delegation from the Trade and Labor Assembly, also called upon the Mayor and urged Mrs. Kate Bradley as the most suitable appointment to the Board of Education he could make.

Other north shore districts influenced by the success of Buena Park are seeking to keep the saloon away by securing the passage of ordinances creating prohibition districts. Representatives of Argyle Park called at the City Hall yesterday morning to interest Mayor Hopkins in the movement hoping to secure favorable action at the time the Buena Park ordinance becomes law. The request came too late, however, for the measure has already become law, having been signed by the executive.

Investigation will be made of the claims for extra pay advanced by Contractor Farrell, who constructed Wabash avenue pavement from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-fifth streets. He claims $20,000 in excess of the contract price. A committee of four Aldermen, of which Ald. Mann is Chairman and Ald. Hepburn, Ballard, and Ryan are associates, will investigate Farrell's claim. The matter came before the Judiciary committee of the Council yesterday and it intrusted the investigation to the subcommittee named. At the same session the Judiciary committee recommended to the Council for passage an ordinance, introduced by Ald. Coughlin, subjecting the owners and inmates of opium-smoking resorts to fines upon conviction of the offense. The Sunday closing ordinance as recommitted at a recent session of the Council was called up for discussion by the committee. Amendments allowing grocery stores, barber shops, meat markets, and a few like trades to transact business until 10 o'clock Sunday morning was adopted and the ordinance was recommended for passage.

The Illinois Central railroad company, after the numerous demands made by the city authorities for the removal of tracks on the Lake Front and elsewhere said to have been illegally put down, has at last removed one track on the Lake Front.

Hyde Park Wants No More Poles.

Residents of Hyde Park and the Town of Lake were represented by a committee that met yesterday afternoon in the office of Commissioner of Public Works Jones to form an organization to protect themselves against further obstruction of their streets by telephone and electric light poles. The committee decided to employ counsel and adjourned to meet next week.

Legality of South Town Salaries.

It was expected that the South Town Board would settle the amount of salary each town officer will receive for the ensuing year at its meeting yesterday, but instead a resolution was passed requesting the Supervisor to direct Attorney John McKeogh to give an opinion as to whether the action of the electors in fixing salaries April 3 was legal.

Municipal Notes.

The Lincoln Park Board did not meet yesterday afternoon, in accordance with the rules adopted at the time of the induction of the new members.

President Frank Wenter of the Drainage Board said yesterday the dredge and tug men's strike on the canal could have no serious effect on the general progress of the work.

Purchase of several sites for new schools was recommended to the Council yesterday. The list is as follows: Addison and N. Thorpe site, $2,200; Philip avenue and Ninety-second street, eight lots, $5,800; Paulina and Thirty-sixth streets, eight lots, $8,700; addition to, Emerson site, Austin, $2,000.

HAVE A HIGH REGARD FOR PROF. SWING

Presbyterian Ministers Generally Would Welcome Him Back to the Fold.

At the Presbyterian ministers' meeting yesterday a reporter for THE TRIBUNE interviewed a number of them in regard to their attitude toward Prof. Swing and his readmission to the Presbyterian Church. Most of those who had given the subject any thought seemed to regard it as a joke. Dr. McClure said: "I love him very much." Dr. Hillis said: "If he wants to come back, and feels that he can do it conscientiously, I would be the first man to welcome him." Prof. Zenos said: "I would welcome him if he could subscribe to the Confession of Faith." Dr. Morton said: "If I and a good many others can stay in the Presbyterian Church I do not see why Prof. Swing should not be admitted to it. I love the man; I do. The older I get the less I think of denominationalism. If a man's cravat is unlike mine, or he does not eat what I do, it is no reason why I should not fellowship him as a Christian." Evangelist Patterson said: "We must be consistent."

The question what preliminary training a young man should have before being granted entrance to McCormick Theological Seminary occasioned some sharp words at the meeting. Dr. Herrick Johnson declared the Chicago Presbytery a dumping-ground for candidates without much preliminary training. Professor Gilfillan thought such practice were William Milnor and John A. Jackson. It was an insufficient amount of collegiate training on the part of the candidates that caused Dr. Johnson to speak as he did. "By admitting candidates without sufficient education to enable them to take all the studies prescribed in the seminary course we cheapen the institution and cheapen the ministry," said Dr. S. J. McPherson. Mr. St. Clair suggested that a training school for lay workers be established, and the proposition was strongly advocated. The Committee on Education was instructed to advise that two candidates be content with lay work for the present. The committee was cautioned to be more careful in the future as to the sort of men proposed to the body for entrance to the seminary.

It was announced at the weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers that cooperation of all Protestant clergy had been secured in refusing to give church notices for publication in the Sunday papers. The address of the day was delivered by the Rev. T. R. Greene, who spoke on "American Politics." A discussion followed. The Rev. J. M. Caldwell said he was a Prohibitionist, but thought that party without leadership. He also intimated that those who professed to be leaders had been mixed up in too many unsavory affairs, such as the Temple transaction and Waukegan episode. The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst said Mr. Caldwell had not been fair and evidently not sufficiently advised to talk intelligently.

Congregational ministers listened to an address by Prof. R. R. Lloyd of the Pacific Theological Seminary at Oakland, Cal.

Baptist ministers discussed the report of the committee appointed to revise the conference constitution.

CORONER'S JURY RELEASES MAXWELL.

Man Charged with Complicity in the Shooting of Newcomb Goes Free.

The jurors in the Newcomb shooting case at the inquest held yesterday did not hold Detective James C. Maxwell to the grand jury. Their verdict recommended the unknow man who fired the shot be captured and held to the grand jury. The inquest was conducted by Deputy Coroner Buckley, with Coroner McHale present, in the Cottage Grove Avenue Station. The first witness to testify was Henry W. Newcomb, a brother, who was followed by Charlie Matteo, a young musician. He recited in detail all the incidents which took place from the time the two confidence men entered the train until the Western Indiana detective was shot. He made a clear statement, which was not shaken by the cross-examination. Matteo said he recognized the two men who boarded the train at Twenty-second street as confidence men. Newcomb, the young man testified, occupied a seat near the center of the car, when the man who afterwards shot him took a seat beside the detective. He noticed the former put his hand to his pocket and take from it a roll of bills. When he walked to the rear end of the train and was about to pass out of the door to the platform Newcomb seized him and told him that he was under arrest, at the same time displaying his star. The confidence man struggled to free himself, and Newcomb said: "If you don't stop I'll shoot you." At this point Maxwell and the man who had been the companion of Newcomb's prisoner came to the platform upon which the two had been struggling and Maxwell is quoted as having said, "if you'll be good fellows we'll let you go." Detective Newcomb replied, "No, I will not let my prisoner go," after which Maxwell's man walked away unmolested. It was immediately following this that Newcomb's prisoner fired the shot which resulted in the death of the detective. Engineer Charles Eager of Elgin testified that the man who shot Newcomb was a professional confidence man, but his story differed in detail from that of the Italian. The ante-mortem statements of Newcomb were read. The statement that Maxwell had been sent by Newcomb conversing with the two confidence men at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon was denied by S. B. Foster, S. W. Jackson, B. F. Langworthy, and J. C. Wilson, all of whom testified to having seen the suspected man in Mr. Foster's office at that hour.

The Season at Gogebic, Mich.,

is open, and the Gogebic Hotel and Cottages are ready for the entertainment of guests. The black bass fishing was never better and every facility is offered for a most enjoyable outing at this delightful resort. Through sleeping car service on train leaving Chicago via the Northwestern line at 5 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. For reduced rate excursion tickets and full information apply at ticket office of the Northwestern line, 208 Clark street.

IT WINS THE BATTLE.

BOARD OF TRADE DEFEATS THE WAREHOUSEMEN BY A BIG VOTE.

Long and Bitter Contest Finally Narrows Down to a Ballot, Which Culminates in a Severe Wing-Clipping for the Men Who Want to Trade in Wheat They Are Custodians Of—Great Excitement in the House of Grain Pits—Hints That a New Organization May Be Effected.

By a decisive vote—698 to 499—the Chicago Board of Trade has turned down the big elevators representing 30,000,000 bushels capacity. The long and bitterly contested fight culminated yesterday in one of the largest votes ever cast, 1,197 members out of a total of 1,800 taking part. By a majority of 199 an amendment was adopted by the full association which is intended to clip the wings of the public warehousemen who insist in being both custodians of and dealers in grain stored in their houses.

The day was one of intensity rather than excitement, and much more attention was paid the all-absorbing question on 'Change than was given to the produce markets. Many members who seldom grace the big room with their presence were there, including bankers, merchants, and retired capitalists, who, as a rule, protested by their votes against what they deemed radical measures. At one time it seemed probable the vote would be much closer than it finally proved, so earnestly was it contested at the ballot boxes. The petitioners for the change in the rule showed surprising strength, considering the number of people who professed to have changed front since it was decided to bring the question before the whole association. Instead of 500 names representing the petition from the start, nearly 700 voted for the change, and the elevator people were obliged to recognize the fact that present methods are decidedly unsatisfactory to the majority of Board of Trade members. The vote of what is popularly known as the "receiving crowd," but which really included many shippers and brokers, was cast early in the day. Toward the close of the ballot, which was coincident with the close of the regular trading session, at 1:15 o'clock, the warehousemen measured their strength from the outside. Among these men active workers were Washington Lunt, E. F. Pulsifer, Robert Law, James C. King, E. L. Brewster, and Bankers Henry A. Blair, C. L. Hutchinson, and most of those whose names were recently attached to a protest on this question. Marshall Field was there, and so were P. D. Armour and Nelson Morris. A needless to say these, almost without exception, voted against the amendment. The vesselmen, who did not sign the big petition, but have long held grievances against the railways, popularly supposed to be hand in glove with the elevators, voted for the measure.

Elevator-Men in a Queer Position.

The question now is: "What are the elevator people going to do about it?" The fight, which was begun in earnest months ago, has been canvassed from all points, and by their privileges and powers 700 members yesterday decided the warehousemen must go if they continue to do business on old lines. The elevator proprietors say they will simply do nothing; they have stated their case; the board, by its ballot, decided against them; and now there is nothing to do but abide by this and go out of the business of public warehousing after July 1. The victors, on the other hand, have carried everything their own way and now are just as much in the dark as ever, beyond the fact that the elevators have been downed. An analysis of the sentiment among Board of Trade people since the amendment has carried shows some sort of a compromise is expected between now and the first of next month. Whether this will come in the way of a reduction in storage rates, in the elevators agreeing to quit buying grain in the country, or mixing it here, no one knows. The majority of 199 serves the purpose of a club, or a telling argument, whichever way it is utilized by those who hold it. It certainly gives the petitioners for a righting of wrongs a decided advantage. Some of the well-posted men on 'Change, having at heart the best interests of all concerned, counsel moderation and advise that a committee be selected from among the conservatives, which shall include no hot-heads, for an amicable business adjustment of the present differences. These favor some modification of the present conditions and hope such agreement will result in doing away with certain practices now admitted by all. Some favor, for example, a move toward a reduction of storage rates, in line with a suggestion advanced in one of the directors' meetings by George Nichols—free storage the first ten days, with a cent a bushel for each succeeding ten days, instead of ¾ cent and ¼ cent respectively as now.

The Elevator Association met in a sort of family conference after the defeat to discuss the question "Where are we at?" All the leading elevator concerns were represented at the meeting in the Insurance Exchange building, but no decisive action was taken. It would be wide of the mark to say the elevator people are not worried over the result of this great fight. Their efforts to defeat the amendment showed this, in marshaling their forces 500 strong to the ballot-boxes. Collectively and individually, however, they present a bold front and insist there will be no compromise and that they simply cannot afford to do other than they are doing today; that were present rates cut there would be no profit in the business; that were storage charges to accept such grain as would come to them in a natural way, without the intervention of the dragnet process, their houses would be half empty year in and year out. They scout the idea that there is a lack of unison or harmony among them, but rather claim there is no intention of granting any of the requests implied in the amendment.

Will Be No Compromise.

"There will be no compromise," said Charles Counselman last night. "The elevator people will stand together on the question in the future as in the past. It is altogether too early to outline any plans we may pursue in the future. We have presented our case in a calm and dignified manner and they have seen fit to vote us out. It is a question of such vital importance that we simply cannot afford to do other than we have done. I am a loyal member of the Board of Trade and, personally, regret this antagonism, but as an elevator man I will say our houses will be irregular after July 1 under the provisions of the amended rule."

Murry Nelson was asked what the elevator men had decided to do. He said they had only met to talk over the situation in general, but had formulated no plans for the future.

"The general sentiment is that the elevator men will continue to do as they have done in the past," said Mr. Nelson. "We will continue to trade and leave to the Board of Trade to do what it chooses. We are doing business according to forms prescribed by the laws of the State of Illinois. We will simply conform to these statutes and let the directors of the board do the rest. The situation now is practically no different from four years ago, when the board of its own volition asked the private elevators to apply to be made 'regular.' We did it to preserve harmony, and now the board has decided to declare us irregular we will do business as it has been done before."

Hint at a New Organization.

The elevator people argue if their houses are declared "irregular" it means trading in grain will be substantially eliminated from the Board of Trade and business will go elsewhere, as there will be nothing on which to base speculative trades. They insist that contracts made on the board cannot be filled as heretofore and dealing in grain will be obliged to specify in each contract what shall constitute a delivery. They continue to hint that it means a new organization, with more liberal rules, competing with the Board of Trade. An amendment was adopted a few weeks ago providing that when a regular grain warehouse is declared irregular the receipts for grain in store at the time the house is declared irregular shall be recognized as regular for a period of six months thereafter. Thus all grain in store July 1 will remain regular until Jan. 1. But grain going in after July 1 will not be regular for delivery on speculative contracts made on the board. This suggests possibilities of manipulation. For example, Armour is supposed to own or control most of the No. 2 wheat in his system of elevators. He knows approximately how much there will be in his houses July 1, how much it will cost to pay for all the contract grade in public elevators, and furthermore that grain placed in store after that date need not interfere with any plans, as it could not be delivered on speculative contracts. Some of the professional traders are even now anticipating with delight the possibilities of forcing the market to 90 cents or $1.

The problem is calculated to restrict business until adjusted. Pending the settlement of the question operators, especially in the wheat pit, showed a desire yesterday to close their trades lest complications arise and losses be sustained. Nearly a month must elapse before the final day of grace for the elevator people. Their bonds must be deposited and their licenses secured from the Board of Trade by July 1 each year for the period embraced in the succeeding twelve months.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—The Buffalo corn rate held steady at 1⅜ cents, but there was no demand for Kingston or Port Huron. Charters: To Buffalo—Ira Owen, Coffinberry, oats; Joseph Paige, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—Freights unchanged. There is a good demand for tonnage to load at the head of Lake Superior. Charters: Godfrey, Cranage, Majestic, ore, Ashland to Onio ports, 80.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal freights were more quiet on account of the scarcity of coal and the amount of chartered tonnage left over from last week. Charters: Pringle, Moore, Chicago, 45 cents; Tilden, Harrison, Sweetheart, Sonsmith, Milwaukee, 40 cents; Brazil, Ft. William, 20 cents; Glasgow, Dundee, Paisley, Duluth, 15 cents; Mystic Star, Detroit, owners' account. Canal freights steady at 3 cents, wheat to New York. The canal is now getting some oats to carry and the rate has advanced slightly, touching 2½ cents. Until quite lately the railroads took all the oats.

Around the Lakes.

ASHTABULA, O.—Steamer Alva brought down 3,511 tons of iron ore, the largest cargo ever brought into this port. City of Venice collided with the approach of a swing bridge and inflicted $500 damages.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich. June 4.—The schooner Clement, down bound and lumber laden, lost its mainmast and much of its deck load on the trip down Lake Superior. About 200,000 feet of lumber were lost.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 4.—Charles T. Hills of Muskegon has sold his interest in the passenger steamer Manel Bradshaw to Hugh Bradshaw of Chicago. Steamer arrived here today, and will be fitted out to run in opposition to the Holland and Chicago transportation line.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 4.—The schooner Emma C. Hutchinson suffered a loss of $4,057 on its cargo of grain as a result of its experience with the big gale on Lake Michigan. The damage on the portion sold was 7 cents a bushel and the remainder was assessed at 7½ cents.

DETROIT, Mich., June 4.—The steamer Caledonia, aground at Grosse Point, was released by the wrecker Saginaw this evening. The Uganda is being lightered by the Saginaw. The barge Bocker is being lightered by its steamer, the Ketchum.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., June 4.—The hull of the steamer Avery, which burned in the straits last fall, will be raised as soon as the weather moderates. Diver Dodd reports that the hull is in fine-class condition and the machinery is in good order. The places where the hull was burned below the water line have been patched up, with the exception of fifty feet around the stern. It is thought the hull can be pumped out in nine hours, and the hulk will be towed to the dock, where the remainder of the corn will be taken out.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., June 4.—Wreckage from some lost vessel, together with a large quantity of lumber, is reported as being thrown upon on the beach between Peninsular Harbor and Otter Head. It is believed that some unknown schooner has been wrecked in that locality, but the fate of the crew is unknown. It is thought, however, that if they did not perish when the boat went ashore, they were starved to death while making their way through the woods toward some point of civilization. The place where the wreckage was found is far from any inhabited place, and seldom visited by hunters and fishermen. Few points are found on the entire coast line of the great lakes more inhospitable for shipwrecked sailors than this northern shore of Lake Superior, uninhabited and desolate.

Vessel Movements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Wolf.

ALPENA, Mich.—Sailed—Cook, Chicago.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared — Corona, Outhwaite, Barr, Aurora, Adams.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Marion, Britannic. Cleared—Cranage, Duluth; Folsom, Nelson, Marquette.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Spinner, Preston. Cleared —Fedora, Ashland; P. Minch, Duluth; Manchester, Escanaba.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Worthington and consorts, 3:30 a. m.; Penobscot, 4:30 p. m. Up—Hickox, 9 last night.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—Keystone, Griffin, Chisholm, Iroquois, Cleveland, Masten, Lorain, Ashland, 2; Argonaut.

PORT COLBORNE—Up—Algonquin, Seguin, Cleveland; Dunn, Toledo; Samoa, Buffalo; Langdon, Chicago. Down—Josephine, Owen Sound; Neelon.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—America, Martin, Cook, Massachusetts, Toltec, Miztec, Miller, Cleared—Castalia, Ashland; Merrimac, Escanaba; McGregor, Port Huron.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Wright. Cleared—Coal: Cormorant, 2; Portage; light: Mineral Rock, Chicago; Jackson, Bottsford, Adriatic, Duluth; David Wallace, Marquette.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Tampa, Iosco, Johnston, Constitution. Cleared—Orr, Meriden, Oades, Redwing, Sandingo, Glidden, Sage, Rhodes, Buffalo; Wallula, Georger, Chicago.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Robert Wallace, Mary Mitchell, Bell, Mayfham. Cleared—Curry, Marquette; Sawyer, Antigo; Escanaba, Sitka, Columbia, Godfrey, Ashland; Harper, Duluth.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Northern King, Hadley, Wilson and consorts, Morgin, Doty, Jeanette. Cleared—Spry, Johnson, lumber, Tonawanda; Nacoo, Siberia, Rhodes, ore; Lake Erie ports; Northern Wave, flour, Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Vail, Baltic, Thomas Parker, Christie, Sonsmith. Cleared—Coal: Tice, the Bradleys, Ashland; Green Bay; Day; Egyptian, James Lockwood, Baltic, Chicago; Maxwell, Milwaukee; Montblanc, Muskegon.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—North Wind, cleared 11:15 last night; barge, 2:10 a. m.; Pawatan, 3:10; Helena, 3; Parkers, 3; Saviland, 3:30; Caledonia, 4:40; Nimick, 5; George Gould, 6; Japan, 7; Sawyer, Tuxbury, Redfern, 7:30; Columbia, Brotherwick, 8:30; North Star, Sirin, Danforth, 12:10 p. m.; Saranac, 12:20; Lehigh, Forbes, McLachlan, 1; Syracuse, 3:40; Mahoning, 5; Fahlow, Delta, 5:30; Ionia, 8.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Down—James, 3:30 a. m.; Andy Johnson, Wilson, 11; City of New York and consorts, 11:20; Chemung, 2:30 p. m.; Conemaugh, 5:20. Up—Boston, 2:20 a. m.; Vance, 2:40; Canton, 5; Grand Traverse, 9:50; Wissahickon, Tuscarora, 1 p. m.; Oswego, 2:40; Specular and consort, Omaha, 4:40; Business, 5; Milwaukee, Louisiana, 5:20; Collins, 7; Torrent and consort, 7:40. Wind northwest, strong, clear.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Harlem, 11 last night; Raleigh, Tokio, Parks Foster, 1:30 a. m.; Hopeful Fitzpatrick, 2; Flint and consort, Northern Light, 5:30; Charles Eddy, John Owen, America, 7:30; Corsica, 9; Nebraska, 9:30; Runnells, 9:40; James Pickands, Ohio, 10:30; Maruba, 11; Susquehanna, Colorado, Lewiston, John Mitchell, 11:30; W. E. Hall, Mahoning and consort, 1:30 p. m.; Craig and consort, Gilchrist and consort, 1:40; Joliet, 2; Canturion, 2:30; E. M. Peck, 3:30; Hiawatha, Alverson, 4; Sligo, Maryland, 4:20; Manola, 6:30; India, Lansing, 9. Wind—South, light.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Pope, 9 last night; Chisholm, Iroquois, 11; Napies, Montana, midnight; Grover and consort, 3 a. m.; Nicol, Chester, 4; Pioneer, Weed, 6; Montana, 7; Continental, Holland, 9; Newaygo, Checotah, China, 11; Leland and consorts, noon; Onoko, Yakima, 1 p. m.; Sherman, Sanber, 8; Italia, Osceola, 4; Schuck, Bruce, 5; Stone and consort, 7; Aastralasia and consort, 9. Down—Reynolds, Matoa, 10 last night; Missouia, Wadena, midnight; Tower, Wilson, 1 a. m.; Fryer, Vulcan, 3; Vega, Cherokee, Chippewa, 5; Stafford and consorts, 7; Alcona, Alta, Ketchum, Montgomery, 9; Frontenac, 10; Williams and consorts, 11; Athabasca, Colonial, 1 p. m.; Eddy, Langell, Arenac, 2; Grecian, Gratwick, No. 1, 4; Fayette Brown, John Mitchell, 6; Henry Chisholm and consorts, 9.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Coal—Elfin-Mere, Davidson, Clyde, Berlin, Buffalo. Lumber—John Otis, City of Chicago, Marinette; Baine, Alpena; C. H. Starkey, Rogers City; Shores, Z. E. Williams, Lookout, Barbarian, Cheboygan; Naiad, Cockburn Island; Burnham, Emerald, Aldrich, Menominee; Holland, Stephenson, Neil, Washburn; J. Taylor, Ida, Masonville; G. A. Marsh, Gladstone; J. B. Merrill, C. H. Hackley, Naghtin, Manistee; R. Simmons, R. Campbell, Cape Horn, Muskegon; Oak Leaf, Raber; C. Crawford, Cedarville; A. J. Dewey, Frankfort; Buttors, Luckey, Ludington; S. E. Sheldon, Superior; I. N. Foster, Peshtigo. Sundries—Cayuga, Mohawk, Juniata, Buffalo; City of Duluth, Duluth.

Cleared—Light—Seaman, Harbor Springs; Cheney Ames, Grand Marais; R. Campbell, R. Simmons, Muskegon; I. N. Foster, Peshtigo; E. B. Maxwell, Mud Lake; C. H. Hackley, Markham, Naghtin, Buckley, Wento, Petrel, Manistee; Lookout, St. Ola, Shores, Cheboygan; Lotus, Green Bay; Oak Leaf, Raber; J. H. Mead, St. Martin's Bay; C. Crawford, Cedarville; Emerald, Marinette; John Miner, Cheboygan; M. Mills, Beatrers, Aldrich, Menominee; T. Davidson, Cleveland; Cape Horn, Grand Haven; H. Taber, Bois Blanc Island; Surprise, Pentwater; Burnham, Masonville; C. H. Starke, Rogers City; Prescott, Delaware, Arthur Orr, Elphicke, Cayuga, Buffalo; Lycoming, Erie.

Are You Going East This Summer?

Don't forget that the great summer tourist route is the Michigan Central. "The Niagara Falls Route," a first-class line for first-class travel, the popular line to Niagara Falls, Mackinac Island, the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, the White Mountains, the Adirondacks, Portland by the sea, Boston and New England points, New York and the seashore.

Send six cents postage for "A Summer Note Book." It will tell you all about these places and how to reach them.

For time tables, tickets, etc., apply to City Passenger Ticket Office, 67 Clark street, or stations, foot of Twelfth street, Twenty-second street, Thirty-ninth street, and Hyde Park. O. W. Ruggles, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Chicago.

Sleeplessness, Indigestion, and Pain are horrors that Parker's Ginger Tonic will abate.

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Rough skin made soft and fair by Bucks' Original Benzoin Lotion. Try it.

RIGHT OF WAY SUITS.

NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED BEGINS CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS.

Many Property-Owners Are Notified That the New Line Wants to Pass Through or Over Their Land and Buildings—Mr. Louderback Gives an Extended Outline of Where His Line Will Run and What It Expects to Do—Tunnels Planned Through Buildings.

Having located the right of way for a portion of its proposed system the Northwestern Elevated railroad company commenced condemnation suits yesterday in the Superior Court against Ada I. Venables, Mrs. B. M. Stetter, Anna M. Hamilton, Fred A. Hamilton, Percy W. Palmer, Edward F. Runyan Sr., the United States Brewing company, Sebastian Noger, Mary A. Starkweather, John S. Newberry, George E. Adams, E. F. Ayer, E. W. Blatchford, Edwin S. Isham, Daniel Goodwin, Franklin H. Head, A. C. McClurg, Franklin MacVeagh, Walter C. Newberry, Lambert Tree, Henry J. Willing, John P. Wilson, Matthew Laflin, Norman B. Judd, and a lot of other people, as well as several corporations owning property along the line. One of the largest of these is the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust company of Philadelphia.

After setting forth that the Northwestern Elevated railroad company is authorized, under and by virtue of the laws of this State, to locate, construct, and maintain a railroad in Cook County, the petition says it is proposed to commence the road at Congress street and run north across the main branch of the Chicago River, thence northerly and northwesterly to the present city limits. Mr. Louderback said, however, the starting point as stated was incorrect, "The route as at present located," he continued, "begins at the west side of Wabash avenue, a little way north of Monroe street, extends westward along the south side of the alley between Madison and Monroe streets, to a point 150 feet west of La Salle street.

Cut Through Buildings.

"From there it goes due north through the middle of the blocks between La Salle street and Fifth avenue across the river to the alley between Michigan and Illinois streets; thence west to a point 125 feet east of Market street; north to a point 150 south of North avenue; west to a point 150 feet east of Halsted street, where the located portion stops. It is the intention of the company, however, to continue north, probably through the blocks east of Halsted, to the city limits. As the company's franchise does not give it the right to build in the alleyways, it proposes to cut holes through the sides and rear ends of buildings. This means that a chunk will be taken out of the north end of the First National Bank; also out of the north side of the Saratoga Hotel and the north end of the Montauk Building. On the east side of State street it will go right through the center of Burley & Co.'s glassware store. Between La Salle street and Fifth avenue the line bores tunnels through a lot of big structures, and if all the plans at present arranged by both the Northwestern and Lake Street 'L' companies for getting across the river are carried out, when they get through with it there will not be much left of the block bounded by La Salle, South Water, Fifth avenue, and the river. Both expect to cross the stream at about the same point. In order to do so they will each condemn a strip sixty feet wide through the aforesaid block, leaving 100 feet front along South Water street at each corner."

The petition also outlines four roads branching off from the main line at various points. The first is described as starting south of the river and running west to a point not above 1,000 feet west of Halsted street, where it will break into two lines running westerly and northwesterly to the city limits. The second branch is to start from the main line at a point not designated, about half way between the river and North avenue and run west, and two branches are to be started between Fullerton and Graceland avenues, both running to the west and northwest.

Mr. Louderback said yesterday a great deal of the material for the construction of the main line has been purchased and the work of building will be begun in a short time.

New Northern Electric.

Favorable action was secured yesterday morning from the Council Committee on streets and alleys west for the Northern Electric railway. The franchise covers several streets in the Twenty-seventh Ward and the road will supply a hitherto inaccessible part of the city with rapid transit.

The ordinance had been in the hands of the committee for some weeks. Among the features were provisions allowing the use of T rails without sufficient planking and exemption from liability for paving. Other objections urged were that the franchise was not sought in good faith, but for the purpose of sale. An amendment was offered forbidding a sale or transfer to companies holding other franchises, but was not adopted. The measure was finally referred to the Corporation Counsel, with a view to draw a substitute measure which would protect the city. The substitute will be favorably reported to the Council.

DIFFERENCES IN THE JOHN PELL FAMILY

He Is Over Seven Feet and She Less than Five—Their Romance.

John Pell and his wife are not mates—not in the fullest sense of the word. He is seven feet one inch tall and she is only four feet five inches. Then they have a boy who is turning 7 years, who weighs twice as much as his mother and is about as tall. Pell is a big, hearty, good natured fellow who doesn't look a day over 18. He is 28. His wife is

JOHN PELL, WIFE, AND SON.

a vivacious little body, and flutters around her husband like a dove round a cote. She is as solicitous for his welfare and looks to his goings and comings as carefully as though he were a little babe. The boy is a hearty, bright lad who looks to be 7. They were romantically married. They came from near Penobscot, Me. She was the daughter of a poor farmer and apparently had no promising future, while John's prospects were bright, he belonging to a well-to-do family. The young woman's parents gave John no encouragement when after a court-ship of six months he asked to marry her. They manifested decided opposition. John one night went over to his Dulcinea's domicile, which was a two-story one, and whistled like all good romantic lovers. This brought his fair one to a second-story window. John stood on a box and lifted her down. They went to the town, got a license, and were married that night. They were eventually forgiven by the bride's parents and have lived with them ever since. They are going to Southern California, where he will take up fruit farming.

Alma Sanitarium Admirably Located.

The buildings of the Alma Sanitarium at Alma, Mich., are admirably adapted to the purpose for which they are intended. Located on high ground they present unusual advantages for the excellent drainage secured by the best engineering authority.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**Sleeplessness, Indigestion, and Pain are horrors that